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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

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OF

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FOR THE YEAR 1888.—VOLUME XL.

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TO SERVE TO END OF 1890.

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NOTE.

The thanks of the Society are due, and are hereby tendered, to Mr. J. PAUL RYLANDS, F.S.A., for the series of fac-similes of book-plates illustrating his paper; and to Mr. EDWARD COX, who contributed the illustrations to his paper on "Garston and its Ancient Chapel," drawn on stone by himself and Mr. W. C. ASHBY PRITT, whose gratuitous labours are also gratefully acknowledged.

Authors of papers are alone responsible for the facts and opinions expressed therein.

This Volume has been prepared for the press by R. D. RADCLIFFE, M.A., Ch. Ch., Oxford.

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LIST OF MEMBERS,

Corrected to 31st December, 1889.

The names of Life Members are printed in **Clarendon Type**, and those of Resident Members have an asterisk attached.

Date of Election.	
1889. April 4	*Abraham, Miss E. C. River Lawn, Grassendale Park.
1889. Jan. 10	*Abraham, Thomas Fell. 53 Bidston road, Oxton.
1872. Dec. 12	Abram, W. A. 42 Adelaide terrace, Preston New road, Blackburn.
1877. Feb. 22	Adshead, George Haward. Fern Villas, 94 Bolton road, Pendleton, Manchester.
1887. Jan. 20	Ainslie, William George, M.P. Grizedale Hall, Hawkshead.
1889. Jan. 10	*Alsop, J. W., B.A. 14 Castle street, Liverpool.
1871. Jan. 12	Andrew Frank. Apsley place, Ashton-under-Lyne.
1889. Feb. 21	*Arkle, Richard Naylor, M.A. 9 Cook street, Liverpool.
1888. Mar. 22	*Athenæum Library, Liverpool.
1889. Feb. 7	*Atkinson, Wm. Christopher. 8 Harrington street, Liverpool.
1877. Dec. 13	Axon, W. E. A. 66 Murray street, Higher Broughton, Manchester.
1889. Jan. 10	*Bailey, James. Rostherne, Greenhill road, Allerton, Liverpool.
1888. Nov. 29	Banks, William. 1 Starkie street, Preston.
1886. Nov. 18	*Banner, John S. Harmood. Puddington Hall, Neston, Cheshire.
1889. Mar. 7	*Bartlett, William. Highfield House, Knotty Ash, Liverpool.
1889. Mar. 7	*Bedell, Rev. A. J., M.A. The Parsonage, Courtenay road, Waterloo, Liverpool.
1848. Nov. 23	*Bell, Henry. Greenfield, West Kirby, Cheshire.

Date of Election.	
1875. Feb. 4	*Bellew, Thomas Acheson. 23 Canning street, Liverpool.
1889. Feb. 21	*Billson, Alfred. 9 Cook street, Liverpool.
1864. Dec. 1	*Benas, B. L. 5 Prince's avenue, Liverpool.
1889. Mar. 7	*Bencke, Albert Henry, M.A. Bentham, West Derby, Liverpool.
1884. Nov. 13	Bennett, Henry. Rock Cottage, Bedminster, Bristol.
1888. Nov. 29	*Birchall, Charles. The Laurels, Church street, Egremont, Birkenhead.
1889. Oct. 31	Birmingham Central Free Library. Ratcliff place, Birmingham.
1888. Nov. 15	Bispham William. 12 Eighteenth street West, New York, U.S.A.
1870. April 7	Blackburn Free Library. Blackburn.
1883. Mar. 8	Blundell, Rev. T. B. H., Hon. Canon of Liverpool. Halsall Rectory, Ormskirk.
1888. Mar. 22	Bodleian Library. Oxford.
1888. Mar. 22	Boston Athenæum. Boston, U.S.A.; c/o Messrs. Trübner & Co., Ludgate hill, London, E.C.
1889. Jan. 10	Boston Public Library. Boston, U.S.A.; c/o Messrs. Trübner & Co.
1853. Dec. 15	Bossi, Arthur. Care of Thompson, Melly & Co., Brown's Buildings, Liverpool.
1881. Dec. 1	Bourne, Robert W. 18 Hereford square, London, S.W.
1858. April 15	*Bower, Anthony. Gayton Cottage, Neston, Cheshire.
1889. Feb. 21	*Bradbury, George. 14 Cook street, Liverpool.
1888. Nov. 29	*Bremner, Rupert Stanley. 24 Parkfield road, Liverpool.
1887. Feb. 10	Bristowe, Sir Henry Fox, Q.C. The Cliffe, Nantwich.
1876. April 20	*Bromley, James. The Homestead, Lathom, Ormskirk.
1886. Nov. 18	Brooke, Charles Luxmore. Ashbrook Hall, Church Minshull, Middlewich, Cheshire.
1888. Feb. 23	**Brooke, Colonel Thomas**, F.S.A. Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield.

Date of Election.	
1868. Feb. 6	**Brooks, Sir William Cunliffe,** Bart., M.P., F.S.A. Barlow Hall, Manchester.
1872. April 4	**Broughton, Frederick.** Hamilton, Canada.
1884. Nov. 13	*Brown, Charles D. Stone Hive, West Kirby.
1889. Nov. 28	Brown, James Roberts. 14 Hilldrop road, Camden road, London, N.
1881. Jan. 27	Burnley Literary and Scientific Club. Burnley.
	Bury Co-operative Society. Bury.
1879. Jan. 9	Caraher, Hugh. Mellifont Villa, Llandudno.
1885. Jan. 22	Caröe, W. D. 10 Portsea place, London, W.
1888. Nov. 15	Carrington, W. A. Bakewell, Derbyshire.
1889. Feb. 21	*Caton, Richard, M.D. Rodney street, Liverpool.
1888. Dec. 13	**Chadwick, Edwin.** Mottram road, Stalybridge.
1889. Jan. 10	Chester, the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of, D.D. The Palace, Chester.
1879. Jan. 9	Chetham Library. Manchester.
1888. Nov 29	*Clarke, John. Mersey Bank, New Ferry, Birkenhead.
1859. April 14	**Clement, Leonard.** Forest View, Nelson-in-Marsden, Burnley.
1889. Feb. 21	*Cochran, William H., M.A. 9 Cook street, Liverpool.
1855. May 24	***Comber, Thomas.** B 13 Exchange Buildings, Liverpool.
1889. Mar. 7	*Cox, Edward W. Foxcovers, Bebington, B'head.
1888. Nov. 15	Crane, John C. West Millbury, Mass., U.S.A.
1889. Feb. 21	*Crosfield, John D. The Orchard, Huyton.
1885. April 16	*Cross, Samuel. 5 Rock lane, Rock Ferry, Cheshire.
1889. Mar. 7	**Crosse, Colonel Thomas Richard.** Shaw Hill, Chorley.
1888. Mar. 22	Darwen Free Public Library. Darwen.
1888. Nov. 1	Day, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A. 3 Sidney place, Cork.
1889. Jan. 10	*Dempsey, Miss Ellinor Mary. Rosebank, Wallasey.
1862. Mar. 6	**Derby, The Earl of,** K.G. Knowsley, Liverpool, *Vice-President.*

Date of Election.	
1857. April 23	**Devonshire, The Duke of,** K.G., D.C.L., F.R.S. Chatsworth, Derbyshire, *Vice-President.*
1879. Dec. 11	Dun, John. Rock Villas, Latchford, Warrington.
1888. Mar. 22	Earle, Hardman Arthur. 7 Hill street, Rutland Gate, London, S.W.
1888. Feb. 9	*Earle, T. Algernon. West Derby Village, Liverpool.
1873. Dec. 11	Earwaker, John Parsons, M.A., F.S.A. Pensarn, Abergele, North Wales.
1872. April 4	Ebury, The Lord. 35 Park street, Grosvenor square, London, W.
1851. Jan. 7	**Egerton of Tatton, The Lord.** Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire.
1889. Oct. 31	Esdaile, George. The Old Rectory, Platt-in-Rusholme, Manchester.
1886. Nov. 18	*Eshelby, H. Douglas, F.S.A. 24 Park road South, Birkenhead, *Hon. Treasurer.*
1848. Nov. 23	Evans, Edward. Bronwylfa, Wrexham.
1878. Jan. 10	Fairclough, John. The Grove, Moore, near Warrington.
1871. Jan. 12	**Ferguson, William,** F.C.S., F.G.S., F.R.S.E. Kilmundy House, near Mintlaw, N.B.
	ffarington, Miss. Worden Hall, Preston.
1888. Nov. 15	*Finney, Charles F. Huyton House, Huyton.
1888. Mar. 8	Finney, Isaac A. Macclesfield.
1880. April 1	Fishwick, Lieut.-Col. Henry, F.S.A. The Heights, Rochdale.
1857. May 7	**Frackleton, Rev. S. S.,** A.M. Glenone Rectory, Port Glenone, County Antrim, Ireland.
1853. Dec. 15	**Franks, Augustus Woollaston,** M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. British Museum, London.
1875. Jan. 7	**Garnett, William.** Quernmore Park, Lancaster.
1880. Nov. 18	Gatty, A. S. York Herald, Herald's College, London.
1867. April 11	*Genn, John Hawke. 14 Sydenham avenue, Liverpool.
1879. April 17	Gibson, Rev. T. E. 72 Liverpool road, Birkdale, Southport.

Date of Election.	
1862. Mar. 6	**Gladstone, Right Hon. William Ewart,** M.P. Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, *Vice-President.*
1889. Feb. 21	*Gladstone, Robert. Harrington street, Liverpool.
1886. April 15	*Glazebrook, Thomas T., Jun. 7 Brunswick street, Liverpool.
1881. Dec. 15	Glazebrook, Michael G. 49 Warwick gardens, Kensington, London, W.
1888. Nov. 29	*Gow, W., M.A. Highgate, Heswall, Cheshire.
1873. April 17	Gratrix, Samuel. Alport Town, Deansgate, Manchester.
1881. Jan. 27	*Gray, Rev. Andrew E. P., M.A., F.S.A. The Rectory, Wallasey, Cheshire.
1880. Nov. 18	Greenall, Henry. Grappenhall Hall, Warrington.
1880. Dec. 2	Greenall, Rev. Thomas, M.A., Hon. Canon of Chester. Grappenhall Rectory, Warrington.
1889. Nov. 14	Gregson, Wm. Eugene. 43 Moor lane, Great Crosby.
1854. Aug. 31	Grenside, Rev. William Bent, M.A. Melling Vicarage, Carnforth.
1889. Feb. 21	*Hampson, Robert Alfred. 2 Cook street, Liverpool
1874. Dec. 10	*Hance, E. M., LL.B. School Board Office, Dale street, Liverpool.
1883. Jan. 25	*Hargreaves, John. Egerton Park, Rock Ferry.
1888. Nov. 29	*Hargreaves, John Price. M.A. 4 Wellington road. Claughton, Birkenhead.
1887.	Harrison, James. Dornden, Tunbridge Wells.
1857. April 23	**Hartington, The Marquess of,** M.P. Devonshire House, 78 Piccadilly, London.
1888. Nov. 15	*Hayman, Walter Atkin. 46 Prince's road, Liverpool.
1848. Nov. 23	**Heywood, James,** F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S. 26 Kensington Palace gardens, London, W.
1872. Sept. 5	**Hinmers, W.** Cleveland House, Lancaster road, Eccles, Manchester.
1881. Dec. 15	Hodgkin, Thomas. Benwelldene, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Date of Election.	
1860. Jan. 12	*Holden, Adam. 48 Church street, Liverpool.
1872. Jan. 11	*Holme, James. 10 Huskisson street, Liverpool.
1889. April 4	*Hooton, James. 9 Sefton road, Walton.
1888. Nov. 29	*Horsfall, Charles E. 147 Bedford street south, Liverpool.
1889. Oct. 31	Hosack, James. Ellerslie, Kirkcudbright.
1888. Dec. 13	**Hovenden, Robert,** F.S.A. Heathcote, Park Hill road, Croydon.
1879. Dec. 11	Howorth, Henry H., M.P., F.S.A. Derby House, Eccles, Manchester.
1888. Nov. 29	*Hughes, John. Wynnstay, Aigburth drive, Liverpool.
1851.	Humberston, Colonel Philip Stapleton. Glan y Wern, Denbigh.
1887. Mar. 24	Hutton, Wm. L. "*Advertiser*" Office, Ormskirk.
1889. Mar. 7	*Irven, Mrs. John D. Noctorum, Birkenhead,
1889. Oct. 31	*Ismay, Thomas Henry. Dawpool, Birkenhead.
1889. Mar. 7	*Jackson, Thomas Hughes. Manor House, Birkenhead.
1848. Nov. 23	Jacson, Charles R. Barton Hall, Preston.
1882.	James, Francis. 190 Cromwell road, London, S.W.
1888. Nov. 1	Johnson, J. H. West Lindeth, Silverdale, Carnforth.
1889. Mar. 7	*Jones, George. The Nook, Bankfield road, West Derby.
1888. April 17	Jordan, J. Joseph. Manchester and Salford Bank, St. Anne Street, Manchester.
1888. Feb. 9	*Joynson, Tertius. Long View, Liscard, Birkenhead.
1888. Nov. 29	*Kidman, James. M.A. 17 Brompton avenue, Liverpool.
1863. Nov. 5	*King, John Thomson. 4 Clayton square, Liverpool.
1888. Nov. 15	Knowles, Peter. Warrington.
1872. April 4	Lathom, The Earl of. Lathom House, Ormskirk
1888. Nov. 29	Lawrence, William Frederick, M.A., M.P. Cowesfield House, Salisbury.
1889. Feb. 7	*Layton, George. 9 Fenwick street, Liverpool.

Date of Election.	
1872. Sept.	5 *Ledward, Septimus. Hill Bark, Frankby, Birkenhead.
1889. Mar.	7 Leeds, Free Public Library of. Leeds.
1889. Mar.	7 Leeming, William. Childer Thornton Hall, Chester.
1887. Dec.	1 *Leslie, Frank John. 15 Union court, Castle street, Liverpool.
1889. Feb.	7 *Lister, James. Basil Grange, West Derby.
1888. Nov.	1 *Liverpool Library (Lyceum). Bold street, Liverpool.
1886. Nov.	18 *Logeman, William S. 403 Old Chester road, Tranmere.
1889. Oct.	31 London, Library of the Corporation of. (Charles Welch, Librarian.) Guildhall, London, E.C.
1888. Nov.	29 *Lovell, John. 17 Gambier terrace, Liverpool.
1888. Feb.	9. **Marshall, George William**, LL.D., F.S.A., *Rouge Croix*. College of Arms, London, E.C., and Carlton Hall, Worksop.
1862. Mar.	6 *McCorquodale, Colonel George. The Willows, Newton-le-Willows.
1858. April	15 *McInnes, John. Heath Bank, Breck road, Wallasey.
1889. Mar.	7 *McCubbin. Hugh. Mill Bank House, West Derby.
1887. Feb.	10 *McKay, Professor, M.A. 39 Bentley road, Liverpool.
1888. Mar.	22 Manchester Free Reference Library. King street, Manchester.
1888. Nov.	1 *Mansergh, James Fleming. Clougha, Cressington park, Liverpool.
1864. Dec.	1 Marson, James. Hill Cliffe, Warrington.
1874. Feb.	18 *Mawdsley, James Platt. 4 Castle street, Liverpool.
1886. Mar.	4 Molyneux-Seel, Edmund R. T. 25 Cheniston gardens, Kensington, London, W.
1880. Dec.	2 Monk, James B. Lingard, M.A. Belmore Park, Chasewater, Southsea.
1849. Nov.	8 Moore, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Midleton College, County Cork, Ireland.

Date of Election.	
1880. April 1	Morris, Claude John. The Mount, Altrincham.
1889. Jan. 10	*Morrow, Rev. T. K. Magee, M.A. 29 Newsham Drive, Liverpool.
1885. Mar. 19	***Morton, Thomas Naylor.** 40 Eastbourne street, Liverpool, *Honorary Assistant Secretary.*
1888. Nov. 1	Myres, T. Harrison. 15 Chapel street, Preston.
1857. Jan. 15	**Naylor, Richard Christopher.** Kelmarsh Hall, Northampton.
1874. Dec. 10	Nicholson, Captain Edward J. Lymm, Cheshire.
1888. Nov. 1	Norcliffe, Rev. Charles Best, M.A. Langton Hall, Malton, Yorkshire.
1889. Mar. 7	Norris, Edward S. Clifton Villas, Llanelly.
1881. Dec. 15	Odgers, Rev. James Edwin, M.A., Fellow of University Coll., London. Bowdon, Cheshire.
1889. Feb. 7	Owen, William. Cairo street Chambers, Warrington.
1888. Mar. 22	Owen's College. Manchester.
1885. Jan. 22	Oxford, the Lord Bishop of, F.S.A. Cuddesdon Palace, Oxford.
1889. April 4	Peace, Maskell William. Ashfield, Wigan.
1888. Nov. 15	**Pearson, Thomas H.** Golborne Park, Newton-le-Willows.
1888. Nov. 29	*Pennington, Thomas R. Hightown, Southport.
1860. Mar. 21	**Petty, Thomas Shaw.** 128 Mount street, London, W.
1877. Dec. 13	Pierpoint, Robert, M.A. St. Austin's, Warrington ; and Windham Club, St. James' square. London, S.W.
1848. Nov. 23	Pilkington, James. Swinithwaite Hall, Bedale, Yorks.
1886. Nov. 18	*Pilkington, Lieut.-Col. John. Rockwood, Sandown Park, Wavertree.
1889. Oct. 31	*Poole, Sir James, Knt. Abercromby square, Liverpool.
1878. Feb. 7	*Potter, Charles. 101 Miles street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool.
1887. Mar. 24	Powell, Rev. Edward. Lydiate, Maghull.
1887. Nov. 17	*Pritt, W. C. Ashby. Newbold, Liscard, Birkenhead.

Date of Election.	
1889. Feb. 21	*Quiggin, John M. 8 Harrington street, Liverpool.
1889. Oct. 31	*Radcliffe, Sir David, Knt. Thurstaston Hall, Birkenhead.
1888. Feb. 9	*Radcliffe, Frederick M. 9 Cook street, Liverpool.
1879. Jan. 8	*Radcliffe, Richard Duncan, M.A. Darley, Old Swan, Liverpool, *Hon. Secretary.*
1879. Dec. 11	Rathbone, Philip Henry. Greenbank Cottage, Wavertree, Liverpool.
1874. Dec. 10	*Rathbone, Samuel Greg. Croxteth drive, Sefton park, Liverpool.
1889. April 4	*Read, Joseph F. 61 Lord street, Liverpool.
1889. Oct. 31	*Ridgway, Ebenezer. Huyton, Liverpool.
1889. Jan. 10	Ridgway, John Clare. Sankey Bridge, Warrington.
1855. Dec. 20	Robin, Rev. P. R., M.A., Hon. Canon of Chester. Woodchurch, Birkenhead.
1876. April 20	Roper, William O. Eadenbreck, Lancaster.
1889. Oct. 31	Royds, Clement Molyneux. Greenhill, Rochdale.
1888. Nov. 29	*Russell, Edward R. 6 Abercromby square, Liverpool.
1870. Nov. 3	*Rylands, John Paul, F.S.A. Heather Lea, Charlesville, Claughton, Birkenhead.
1888. Dec. 13	Rylands, John. Thelwall Grange, Warrington.
1854. Dec. 13	Rylands, Thomas Glazebrook, F.S.A., F.L.S., M.R.I.A. Highfields, Thelwall, Warrington, *Vice-President.*
1874. Dec. 10	Rylands, William Harry, F.S.A. Society of Biblical Archæology, 11 Hart street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.
1888. Mar. 22	St. Helens Free Public Library. St. Helens.
1872. Mar. 21	**Salisbury, The Marquess of,** K.G. Hatfield, Herts.
1888. Nov. 15	**Sandeman, Lieut.-Col. John Glas,** Sub-Officer H.M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms. 24 Cambridge square, London, W.
1889. Jan. 10	*Scholefield, Joshua William. 33 Pembroke road, Bootle.
1889. Feb. 21	*Scully, James A. 8 Harrington street, Liverpool.

Date of Election.	
1872. Sept. 5	*Sefton, The Earl of, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire. Croxteth Hall, Liverpool, *Vice-President.*
1853. June 2	**Sharp, William.** 29 Albert Gate, Hyde Park, London.
1879. Dec. 11	Sherratt, James S. Bold street, Warrington.
1889. Oct. 31	Simpson, Stephen, Jun. East Cliff House, Preston.
1889. Oct. 31	Smith, Tom C. Longridge, Preston.
1889. Feb. 21	*Snow, Thomas. Harrington street, Liverpool.
1888. Feb. 23	Sowler, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Thomas. "*Courier*" Office, Manchester.
1880. April 1	Stanning, Rev. Joseph Heaton, M.A. The Vicarage, Leigh, Lancashire.
1884. Nov. 13	Starkie, Lieut.-Colonel Le Gendre Nicholas. Huntroyd, Burnley, Lancashire.
1889. Feb. 7	*Stevens, Charles E. 14 Castle street, Liverpool.
1876. April 6	*Stewart, Rev. Alexander, M.A., Hon. Canon of Liverpool. 29 Sandon street, Liverpool.
	Stockport Free Public Library. Stockport.
1887. Jan. 20	Storey, Sir Thomas. Westfield House, Lancaster.
1888. Nov. 15	Sulley, Philip, F.R.Hist.S. 14 Waterloo place, Edinburgh.
1889. Feb. 7	*Taylor, Francis Willis. 9 Cook street, Liverpool.
1889. April 4	Taylor, Henry. Braeside, Rasthall, Tunbridge Wells.
1872. Sept. 5	**Taylor, James.** Rencombe, Gloucestershire.
1887. Feb. 10	**Tempest, Mrs. Arthur Cecil.** Coleby Hall, Lincoln.
1889. Feb. 21	*Thompson, Edward P. Thingwall, Liverpool.
1889. Oct. 31	*Thorneley, James L. 5 Fenwick street, Liverpool.
1867. Jan. 17	**Thorp, Henry.** Alderhurst, Marlborough Road, Sale, Manchester.
1886. Nov. 18	Threlfall, Henry S. 12 London street, Southport.
1888. Feb. 23	Tonge, Rev. Richard, M.A., Hon. Canon of Manchester. 51 South King street, Manchester.
1888. Feb. 23	Toulmin, John. "*Guardian*" Office, Preston.

Date of Election.	
1889. Oct. 31	*Turton, Fletcher Thomas. Municipal Buildings, Liverpool.
1887. Jan. 20	Unwin, John. Endcliffe Lodge, Southport.
1848. Nov. 23	**Varty, Thomas**. Stag Stones, Penrith.
1869. Dec. 16	Vaudrey, Benjamin Llewellyn. Tushingham Hall, Whitchurch.
1872. Dec. 12	Veevers, R. Woningworth, Fulwood Park, Preston.
1873. Dec. 11	**Waddington, W. A.** 16 Piccadilly road, Burnley.
1889. Oct. 31	*Wainwright, Thomas. 21 Leigh street, Liverpool.
1887. Dec. 15	Ward, J. Langfield, M.A. Grammar School, Burnley.
1849. Feb. 1	*Webster, George. 6 York Buildings, Dale street, Liverpool; and Overchurch Hill, Upton, Cheshire.
1888. Dec. 13	**Weldon, William Henry,** *Windsor Herald.* College of Arms, London, E.C.
1856. Jan. 3	**Welton, Thomas A.** Rectory Grove House, Clapham Old Town, London, S.W.
1862. Mar. 13	Westminster, The Duke of, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire. Eaton Hall, Chester.
1888. Nov. 29	*Whitley, Edward, M.P. The Grange, Halewood, Liverpool.
1851. Oct. 9	Whitley, Rev. John, M.A., Hon. Canon of Liverpool. Newton-in-Makerfield Rectory, Newton-le-Willows, Lancashire.
1889. Jan. 10	Wigan Free Library, Wigan.
1888. Nov. 29	*Willox, John Archibald. 9 Abercromby square, Liverpool.
1861. Feb. 14	Wilson, J. M. Hardshaw street, St. Helens.
1885. Nov. 26	*Wilson, W. Forshaw. Laxton, Mount road, Liscard.
1850. Mar. 4	**Winmarleigh, The Lord**. Winmarleigh House, Garstang.
1865. Dec. 7	**Wood, Richard Henry,** F.S.A., F.R.G.S. Penrhos House, Rugby.
1855. May 7	**Woodhouse, John George**. Burg Hill, Hereford.
1888. Dec. 13	Woods, Sir Albert William, Knight, C.B., *Garter King of Arms.* College of Arms, London, E.C.
1888. Nov. 29	Worsley, James E., F.S.A. Winwick, Newton-le-Willows.

Date of Election.	
	ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.
1885. Nov. 26	*Atherton, Webster. 8 Victoria park, Walton.
1886. Dec. 2	*Dixon, James. Wallasey Dispensary, Liscard, Birkenhead.
1889. Dec. 12	*Grazebrook, George, F.S.A. Oakhill park, Liverpool.
1888. Mar. 8	*Shaw, George Thomas. Athenæum, Church street, Liverpool.
1888. Feb. 9	*Watts, Augustine, M.A. 92 Myrtle street, Liverpool.
	HONORARY MEMBERS.
1854. Sept. 27	Babington, Charles Cardale, F.R.S., F.S.A. 5 Brookside, Cambridge.
1880. Oct. 5	Burke, Sir John Bernard, C.B., LL.D., Ulster King of Arms. The Castle, Dublin.
1855. Feb. 1	Clarke, Joseph, F.S.A. The Roos, Saffron-Walden, Essex.
1875. Jan. 7	Coughtrey, Millen. London street, Otago, New Zealand.
1880. Oct. 5	Dean, John Ward. 18 Somerset street, Boston, Mass., United States of America.
1870. Sept. 13	Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, C.B. The Camp, Sunningdale, Berkshire.
1870. Sept. 13	Huxley, Thomas Henry, LL.D., F.R.S. 4 Marlborough place, St. John's Wood, London.
1854. Sept. 27	Latham, R. Gordon, M.D. 96 Disraeli road, Putney, London.
1870. Sept. 13	Lubbock, Sir John, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A. High Elms, Hayes, Beckenham, Kent.
1852. Dec. 9	MacAdam, Robert. 18 College square East, Belfast.
1854. Sept. 27	Owen, Sir Richard, K.C.B., F.R.S. Sheen Lodge, Richmond Park.
1880. Oct. 5	Ruskin, John, LL.D. Brantwood, Coniston, Lancashire, *Vice-President.*
1851. Feb. 6	Smith, Charles Roach, F.R.S. Temple place, Strood, Kent.
1870. Sept. 13	Stokes, George Gabriel, LL.D. Pembroke College, Cambridge.
1870. Sept. 13	Tyndall, John, F.R.S. Hind Head House, Haslemere.
1870. Jan. 20	Walcott, Rev. Mackenzie Edward Charles. 58 Belgrave road, London, S.W.

TRANSACTIONS.

NOTES ON BOOK-PLATES *(EX-LIBRIS)*, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE EXAMPLES, AND A PROPOSED NOMENCLATURE FOR THE SHAPES OF SHIELDS.

By John Paul Rylands, F.S.A.

Read 18th October, 1888.

THE collecting of book-plates, or, as they are more expressively termed by the French, *ex-libris*, is a pursuit of modern growth; and when I began to form my collection, twenty years ago, the names of English collectors might almost have been counted on one's fingers. In 1885, Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., in a paper contributed to the Birmingham Central Library Association, says :—"Some years ago the booksellers knew so "little about book-plates that, to save the trouble "of describing the article, it was necessary to "carry a specimen in the pocket; and even then "it almost required a surgical operation to make "the dealer conversant with the thing wanted." Of late years, however, the number of collectors has greatly increased, and the prices which are charged by the dealers have been correspondingly

advanced. The usual price of book-plates a few years ago was one penny each, irrespective of age, style, or size, and it made no difference in the price whether the plate was dated or not; now, some very uncommon dated plates, I am informed, have been sold for as much as half-a-guinea apiece, and in one case even two guineas was obtained for a specimen of exceptional rarity and interest. Old plates are more eagerly sought after than modern ones, and dated examples always command a higher price than others. "English collectors," says Mr. Franks,* "attach perhaps too much importance "to dated examples, for which foreign collectors do "not seem to care; while the latter give a fictitious "value to book-plates by artists of a secondary "order *(petits maitres)* who have condescended to "engrave book-plates. The only value of dated "examples is to fix the chronology of the various "styles of engraving."

The two earliest known English armorial dated ex-libris, the former being a wood-cut and the latter an engraving, are inscribed—(1) *N. Bacon eques auratus & magni sigilli Angliae Custos librum hunc bibliothecae Cantabrig. dicauit. 1574;* and (2) *Sydney Svssex Colledge* [above the arms] *Ex Dono Willielmi Willmer de Sywell in Com: Northamtoniæ Armigeri, quondam pencionarij in ista Domo. Viz. in Anno Domini 1599. sed dedit in Anº: Dni: 1613*† [below the arms]. Both of these are figured in Griggs' *Examples of Armorial Book Plates*,‡ a work which contains fac-similes of some of the finest English examples; and a representation of the

* *Notes on Book-Plates*, by Augustus W. Franks, F.R.S., V.P.S.A. No. 1. English Dated Bookplates, 1574-1800. Printed for private distribution, 1887.

† Throughout the following pages, the inscriptions on book-plates, where given in full, are printed in italics.

‡ *83 Examples of Armorial Book-Plates.* From various collections. Privately printed. Sixty copies only. W. Griggs, Hanover Street, Peckham, London, 1884.

Sydney Sussex plate will also be found in Dr. J. Jackson Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, N.S., vol. iv, p. 238. In the *Miscellanea*, 2nd S., vol. iii, p. 56, there is a fac-simile of a large armorial ex-libris, displaying a shield of twenty quarterings, upon a mantle of estate, and inscribed—*Dns Edoardus Dering miles et Baronettus, in aula Regia Priuatis Cameris adiuratus Locumtenens in officio Conestabulariæ Castri Douor, Vice-Custos Pro-Cancellarius atqꝫ Hypo-Thalassiarcha Quinqꝫ Portuum. etc. 1630.* Dr. Howard informs me that he saw this plate inserted in several folio volumes, as a book-plate, at the Dering sale, many years ago, when the books were sold by Puttick and Simpson; its genuineness, therefore, as an early personal armorial ex-libris, is established.

Dr. Howard (who has placed me under an obligation, by very kindly going through his collection of 30,000 examples for the purpose of noting the Lancashire and Cheshire ex-libris which it contains) has sent me a note of a college gift-label, printed in ordinary type, and surrounded by a border composed of ornaments resembling fleurs-de-lys, but otherwise quite plain. It is the earliest known ex-libris belonging to Lancashire or Cheshire, being dated 1633, and it records the gift of 100 marks to St. John's College, Cambridge, by a Lancashire man. Abdias Ashton (or, more correctly, Assheton), B.D., was the son of John Assheton, S.T.B., Rector of Middleton 1563-1584, and a grandson of Sir Richard Assheton of Middleton, who died in 1617, by his first wife Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Strickland of Sizergh. Abdias was born in or about the year 1558, and he was elected to a "Gregson" fellowship at St. John's College 20th March, 1588-9. He was Rector of Slaidburn from 1615 to 1618, when he was instituted Rector of Middleton, in which cure he remained until his

death, 8th November, 1633, at the age of 75 years. The book-plate bears the following curious inscription, in eleven lines—*Abdias Ashton SS^æ Theolog Bac. Ecclesiæ de Middleton in agro Lancastrensi Rector, & hujus olim Collegii Socius, Charissimæ Matri (nam pio hoc nomine moribundus jam apellavit Collegium) ad hunc, & alios libros emendos centum legavit marcas. Anno 1633.* There is a note to his name in Baker-Mayor's *History of St. John's College*:—"Rector de Middleton in Agro Lanc. Roberto comiti Essex a sacris, cujus vitam scripsit eique in extremis fideliter assistebat. Scripsit etiam vitam Gul. Whitaker." From this it would seem that Assheton was present at the private execution of the Earl of Essex, in the Tower, on 25 February, 1601, and assisted him with his ministrations; and we are reminded of a very romantic series of events in the life of Queen Elizabeth. The eminent divine William Whitaker was Master of St. John's College; an account of his life will be found in Whitaker's *History of Whalley*.

Similar printed labels, without arms, often having the names of their owners enclosed within ornamental borders, like that of *Edward Audley oweth this Booke* 1633, in Griggs' work, Dorothy Paynton 1626, Franciscus Frampton 1631, and others, mentioned in Mr. Franks' list, were the most usual forms of early book-plates in England, and from our present knowledge it would appear that the use of armorial ex-libris by private persons was very uncommon in this country until long after the date of the college labels* described above. In Germany, however, personal armorial book-plates

* Most early college labels, like the Abdias Ashton gift-plate, were printed with moveable types. Here is an example of one which I saw in the library of Emmanuel College, Cambridge:—*Collegio Emmanuelis Viri pluribus nominibus honorandi Mri Francisci Ash Mercatoris Londinensis Arrha 1651.* This inscription is surrounded by a border composed of small ornaments, like

are not uncommon at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Writing of them, Lord de Tabley* says: "As compared therewith, our English dated series "is but a thing of yesterday. In artistic excel- "lence, by the side of these German examples, our "catalogue of English dated ex-libris is homely, "recent, and inconspicuous."†

Some plates pretend to a greater age than they really possess. Mr. Franks points out that the well-known and elaborate plate of Sir Francis Fust, 1662, cannot be earlier than 1728, when he succeeded to the baronetcy; and that the plate of Gilbert Nicholson of Balrath, 1669, bears the date at which the Balrath property was acquired; the design of this plate and that of Thomas Carter, 1722, being identical, both were no doubt executed at the same time and by the same engraver. I think, in the same

those on the Abdias Ashton plate. The dates on these printed gift labels must, however, be received with caution; for, as Mr. Franks points out in his preface, the pious care of a librarian may have led to labels being printed long after the dates upon them.

* *A Guide to the Study of Book-plates (ex-libris)*, by the Hon. J. Leicester Warren, M.A. London, 1880. [Illustrated.]

† I have three early dated foreign examples, one of which appears to be unknown, the others are mentioned in Lord de Tabley's work, at pages 210 and 215. The first is a small armorial wood-cut, inscribed *Christophorus Baro à WolcKhenstain & Rodnegg, etc. M.D.XCIIII.* The next is not armorial; it is printed in moveable types, and has the name and date *Anna Vander Aa—CIↃ.ↃↃ.IIIC.* (*i.e.*, 1597) within a wood-cut border of renaissance design, with wyverns, bears, fruit, and flowers among the heavy scroll work. The third is a large plate on folio paper, boldly engraved on copper, as if to represent a marble monument, and the arms are ensigned with an ecclesiastical hat with tassels, resembling that of a cardinal. On a cartouche, below the shield of arms, is the following inscription, in six lines:—*Ex bibliotheca reverendi, nobilissimi, consultissimique viri Dñi, D. Gulielmi Van Hamme, Patricy Bruxel: p'bri i.v.l. protonotary apost: cathedralis eccl'iæ Antverp: canonici, scholastici, etc. 1659.*

I have two interesting undated early French ex-libris, both in the Early Armorial style: one has the name *De Iustel* below the arms; it is signed *Ioan Picart fecit*, and is exquisitely engraved; its date is probably about 1640. Of the other, an anonymous plate, which is roughly engraved as compared with that by Picart, M. Poulet-Malassis says:—"Cet ex-libris "pourrait être attribué au père de Bigot de la Turgère, conseiller au parlement "de Rouen en 1647." Upon this ex-libris the arms, a chevron between three roses, are supported by two greyhounds regardant, and on the chevron is the difference of a second son.

category we must include the plate of Sir Robert Clayton, 1679, as that date probably merely records the year in which he was Lord Mayor of London. Mr. George Grazebrook, F.S.A., has pointed out to me that the title-page of a work entitled *Britannia Antiqua Illustrata*, by Aylott Sammes, printed in the year 1676, displays an engraved representation of Mr. Sammes' arms (without any name) remarkably like a book-plate. Whether this was actually a book-plate is not certain. It may perhaps belong to a class of plates of the arms of subscribers to various works published about that time, which are sometimes offered for sale as book-plates, and which, Mr. Franks informs us, are sometimes dated.

A Chippendale plate, in the Chetham Library, is inscribed *David Paynter of Dale Castle, Pembroke Shire 1679;* this was perhaps engraved almost a century later than its date. There is also a Cheshire ex-libris, inscribed *William Twemlow of Hatherton in Cheshire Esquire 1686*, which is not more than about sixty years old. Mr. William Twemlow, who appears to have had this plate engraved, died in 1843.

A few plates are older than their inscriptions lead us to suppose. The early armorial ex-libris of *The Honble Charles James Fox*, the great statesman, who was born in 1749 and died in 1806, was engraved for his half-uncle, *Charles Fox of the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Esq., 1702*, and the inscription has been altered. Another example, of about the same date, in which the inscription has evidently been partially altered, is the large plate of *Martin Stapylton, Esq., of Myton in the County of York, A.D. 1817*,* which has a helmet, denoting

* The year in which he succeeded to the estate. There is a smaller plate of Martin Stapylton, which has also been altered, in which the baronet's hand remains ; it is in the extreme dexter chief, and is not large. The larger plate was the one most used by Martin Bree, alias Stapylton. Mr. Franks informs me that he has only seen one specimen of the smaller plate.

that the original owner was a knight or baronet, and which was probably engraved about 1710-1715 for Sir Bryan Stapylton, the second baronet, who died in the year 1727.

Dates which have been filled in with the pen occur sometimes, and are fairly reliable; but occasionally, as in the case of the splendid allegoric plate engraved by George Vertue for *Henrietta Cavendish Holles* [Countess of] *Oxford and Mortimer*, such dates extend over a long series of years, some of them being anterior to the time when the plate was engraved.

Where the water-mark of the paper bears a date, an approximate idea of the age of the plate is obtained, or at any rate of the impression.

An impetus was given to the interest taken in book-plates by English collectors, by the appearance, in the year 1880, of Lord de Tabley's book, which is to the lover of ex-libris such a companion as Walton and Cotton's *Complete Angler* is to the contemplative fisherman. This work has become a necessity to the collector, not only because, for the first time, book-plates are grouped in distinctive styles, from which their date may be approximately ascertained, but also because it contains useful lists of English and foreign plates and engravers, as well as descriptions of many examples and illustrative comments, which make the volume a very agreeable one to read.

Lord de Tabley's work has been succeeded by brochures and articles on the study of book-plates by Mr. Franks, C.B., F.R.S., Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., Mr. Day, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., the late Mr. Parsons, Mr. Thairlwall, the late Mr. J. E. Bailey, F.S.A., Mr. Harrop, Mr. Earwaker, F.S.A., and others, and a useful paper on the bibliography of book-plates was contributed by Mr. W. Hamilton, F.R.G.S., to the *Antiquarian Magazine and Biblio-*

grapher, (vol. v, p. 78.) These publications will, I think, justify the conclusion that book-plate collecting has now attained a sufficient degree of importance among antiquaries to make a paper on this subject suitable to be read before the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

One of the difficulties which the collector of ex-libris has to consider is how his collection should be arranged; for book-plates are required for the purpose of illustrating several distinct subjects. Many plates are valued because they were engraved for persons of note, and recall interesting memories of the past. Another interest attaches to certain specimens from the fact that they are the work of more or less eminent engravers, and elegance of design attracts the attention of the lover of art. The herald and genealogist finds, in most examples, evidence of greater or lesser importance in connection with his favourite study; and he examines ex-libris in the order in which they group themselves in families, bearing in mind that book-plates, especially modern ones, too frequently display arms to which the owner of the plate has no real claim, and which have often been assumed, without authority, merely from a similarity of surname.

If we adopt the usual plan of pasting our plates upon the pages of an album, it is evident that only one system of arrangement can be followed. Such arrangement will be permanent, and we shall not be able to replace poor specimens by better ones. If each plate were attached to a sheet of paper, the chances are that its appearance would be marred by wrinkles; whilst if loose cards were employed, a large collection would be cumbrous and troublesome. In my own case I began with an album, and experienced considerable inconvenience from that plan, the abandonment of which involved much labour, and the loss of a few specimens

in soaking the leaves of the album in boiling water. My collection is at present preserved in cardboard boxes, arranged according to styles, and lettered "Collegiate," "Early Armorial," "Jacobean," &c. Then, an alphabetical index of names gives the number of the box, and any specimen can be easily referred to. These boxes occupy very little space, and, if ordinary cardboard note-paper boxes are used, it will be found that they will contain a very large number of plates. The large folio, quarto, and octavo specimens must, of course, be kept in a portfolio or drawer. This system of arrangement enables one to group the plates temporarily at pleasure for any particular purpose, and the trouble of restoring them to their respective boxes is very trifling. Besides this, no difficulty is raised in exchanging poor specimens for better ones. Injured plates should, of course, be carefully mounted, and the mount will afford a means of making pencil notes on the back, which may also be done with advantage in the case of unmounted perfect specimens.

In arranging our collection, we shall find among the specimens a certain number of anonymous ex-libris : these may sometimes be identified by means of the motto index in Burke's *General Armory*, and if this fails, Papworth's *Ordinary of British Armorials* will, in most cases, afford the required information. Unidentified anonymous armorial plates might be indexed by means of the motto, and in the absence of a motto, by the ordinary or principal charge of the arms.

The following table of the leading styles of book-plates, for which, and for much other kind help, I am indebted to Lord de Tabley, will be useful for reference. A perusal of the *Guide to the Study of Book-plates* will soon make the reader familiar with the characteristic features of the various styles.

Styles of English Book Plates.

Early Armorial. This runs from 1660 to about 1740, practically overlapping the Jacobean. I use it of plates with mantling only, plain scrolls and no frames.

Jacobean runs from 1720 to 1740. It was at its height in 1735, which is the nearest approximate date for a normal specimen of this style.

Book Pile occurs on plates of all dates from 1698 to 1780, but the best specimens belong to about the year 1750.

Chippendale runs from 1755 to 1770. Most of these plates belong to 1760-1765.

Scotch Chippendale is merely a strong variety of Chippendale, observed in two or three instances of plates belonging to Scotland, Yorkshire, or Cumberland, of about 1760. Markings like the scales of a fish are characteristic of this style.

The Festoon Style follows the Chippendale, and is a style of ribbons, palm and olive branches, &c. Its date is 1770-1790.

The Allegoric Style and the Landscape Style belong to no definite dates, but the latter was most in vogue about 1790. A Bewick plate is, of course, never earlier than about 1770.

There is a class of plates which do not exactly fall into any of Lord de Tabley's divisions : among such is the ex-libris of *John Mitford of Newtown, Hampshire, 1744*, the inscription of which was afterwards altered to *Willm Mitford of Gilbury, Hampshire, 1769*. The mantlet has many folds, as if blown about by the wind, but it is not cut or scrolled, and therefore is very unlike an Early Armorial plate. There is an oval background, shaded with horizontal lines behind the achievement.

Somewhat similar to the Mitford ex-libris, though not identical in style, and having, like it, shaded backgrounds, are the plates of *Sir John Rushout, Bart*, and *Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart* (which are identical in design and were engraved about the year 1750), *George Cockburn* (water mark 1812), and others, but these have cut and scrolled mantlets resembling Early Armorial plates, and yet different in feeling. Since writing the above I have obtained a specimen, inscribed *Francis Brace of Lincoln's Inn, 1717* (engraved by George Vertue), which, had it not been for the date, I should have assigned to this class, the mantling being very unlike those of the ex-libris of the Early Armorial style.

For want of a better arrangement, I would suggest that all such plates as those of Mitford, Rushout, Ayloffe, and Cockburn should be placed together, and called LATE ARMORIAL. In large collections it might be found desirable to divide them into two classes, which might be called *Late Armorial* and *Later Armorial.**

A class of ex-libris which has not received much notice is that of PORTRAIT BOOK-PLATES, probably because such plates are very uncommon. In the Pepysian Library, most of the books contain book-plates of Samuel Pepys, which are engraved portraits of himself by R. White, inscribed *Sam. Pepys. Car. et Iac. Angl. Regib. a secretis Admiraliæ.* These are in two sizes. A third Pepys plate, placed at the end of the volumes, bears, within a coiled rope, two anchors in saltire, interlaced with the letters S. P. in ornamental characters, and, on a ribbon above, his motto, MENS CUJUSQUE IS EST QUISQUE. Two

* I possess an anonymous plate of the Shuldham family, which might be called "Later Armorial" in style; it has Chippendale shell work at the base of the shield only, and though the foliations of the mantlet are faintly Chippendale in character, there are not any flowers or sprays. The motto, POST NUBILA PHŒBUS is upon a ribbon, which ends in large scrolls, of the same character as those of the mantlet.

other plates of Pepys are known, both armorial, which he seems to have discarded: one of them, as well as the other plates mentioned above, is given in Griggs' fac-simile volume. Pepys was born in 1632 and died 1703. He used several book-stamps for the covers of his books, as well as the plates mentioned above.

Thomas Barritt, the saddler-antiquary of Manchester, made hand-painted book-plates, representing himself behind a confused heap of old armour, &c.; one of them may be seen in a volume in the Chetham Library. Besides these, Barritt had an etched book-plate, closely resembling them, which is probably his own work. He is represented with his arms leaning on a helmet and breastplate, below which are pieces of armour, weapons, a pedigree roll, an old clasped book and some coins, and, conspicuous among the heap, is the Black Prince's sword, inscribed EDWARDUS on the blade. Barritt's right hand is encased in a steel gauntlet, and his left holds a charter, with a pendant seal. To his left is a heater-shaped shield (quarterly 1 and 4 per pale Argent and Gules four bars countercharged, 2 and 3 . . . three lions (?) passant in pale . . .), and below the shield T. B. 1794, whilst above his head, in old English characters, is PROFERT ANTIQUA IN APRICUM. I have only seen one impression of this plate, it forms part of the choice collection of Lancashire and Cheshire ex-libris formed by Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., who has kindly placed his specimens at my disposal for the purposes of this paper.

I have an impression, on modern paper, of a foreign engraved book-plate (signed *H. M. ft.*), consisting of a medallion portrait, surrounded with oak branches, and having three large books to the left; it is inscribed round the medallion *Antonius Magliabechius Florentinus*. Its owner was Keeper of the Library

to the Duke of Tuscany; he was born in the year 1633, and died in 1714, leaving behind him the reputation of having an excessive fondness of books and of neglecting everything else. My specimen has written upon it, in purple ink, "From the plate "in the possession of W. Chaffers." Mr. Franks (to whom I am much indebted for many valuable additions to this paper), in a letter to me, says, "I have a portrait of Magliabechi, like a medal, "with oak branches and books around it, signed "H. M. ft., *printed on vellum*, and in a volume "which may well have belonged to him, *Contes de "Bocace*, Cologne, 1702, which I found among "the books of my old friend and colleague Dr. "Samuel Birch. The copper-plate must have "passed into the possession of Horace Walpole, "and was used in the Strawberry Hill edition, "1757, of *A parallel in the manner of Plutarch "between a most celebrated man of Florence* [Ant. "Magliabechi] *and one scarce ever heard of in "England* [Robert Hill], by the Rev. Mr. [Joseph] "Spence. This tract, with the same plate, after- "wards appeared in Dodsley's *Collection of Fugitive "Pieces*, vol. ii, London, 1761. As Magliabechi "died in 1714, had no heirs, and left his library for "the use of the public, the plate would be of no "use after that date, and may have been acquired "in Italy by Horace Walpole himself, or through "his friend Sir H. Mann, or perhaps by Spence "himself, who was certainly in Florence (as he says "in his *Parallel*) while collecting his information "respecting Magliabechi."

It frequently happens that a book-plate is without characteristic ornament; and in order to describe it, for convenience of reference, it becomes necessary to take the shape of the shield as a means of description. It is troublesome to be obliged to

sketch these shields in correspondence and in making notes, and it has occurred to me that, by inventing a nomenclature for the forms of shields, trouble might be saved to collectors of ex-libris. The accompanying plate shews the various kinds of shields and the arbitrary names which I suggest should be assigned to them; but it will be understood that these names are only intended to indicate the shapes of the shields for the purposes mentioned above, and are not, as indeed they could not be, in every case accurately descriptive of the style of a definite period. For instance, though the shield termed "Georgian" was most frequently used about the year 1790, it also sometimes appears in stonework, &c., of the time of Charles I.

The following is a table of the arrangement which I have adopted for English book-plates; foreign ones are, of course, arranged separately :—

English Book Plates.

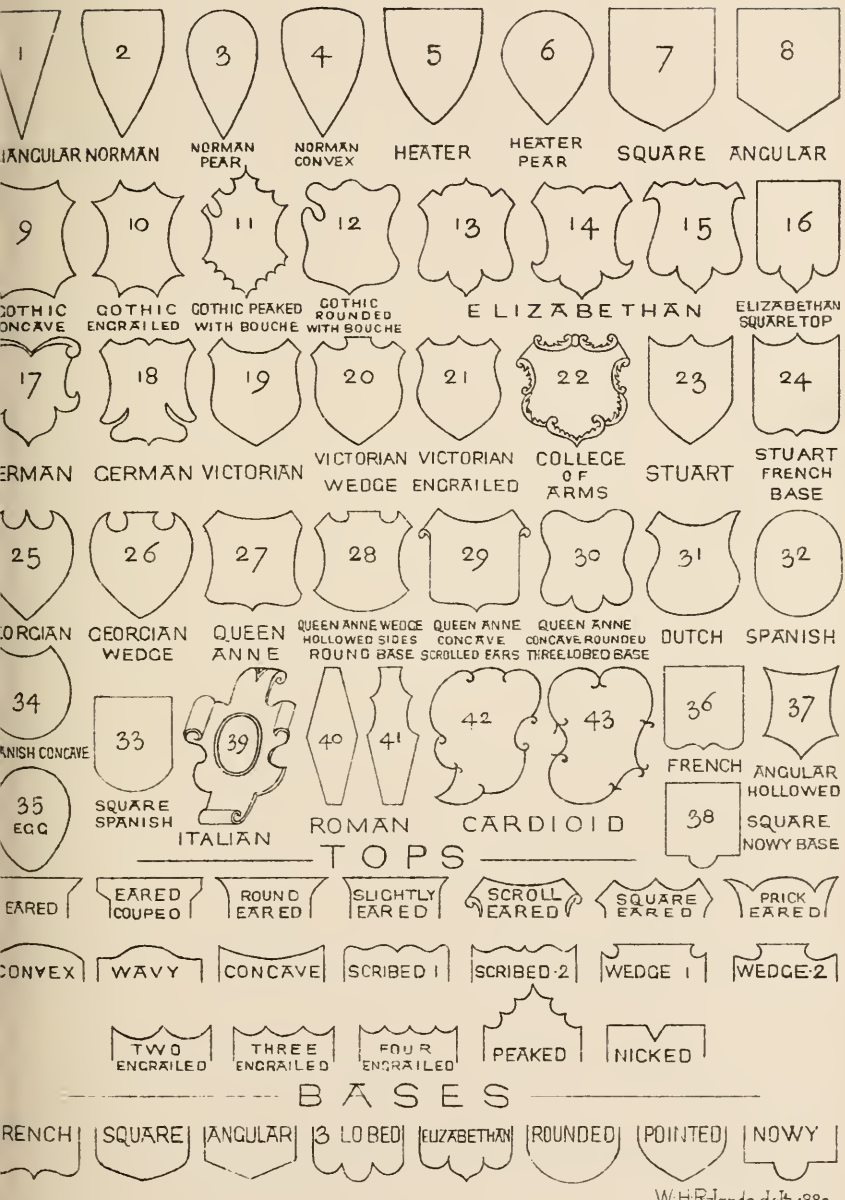
I.—Plates mostly engraved before 1800.

1. Collegiate.
2. Early Armorial.
3. Jacobean.
4. Book Pile.
5. Allegoric and Landscape.
6. Chippendale.
7. Festoon.
8. Late Armorial.
9. Georgian (plain shields).
10. Sundries (Portraits, Mantles of Estate, &c.)

II.—Plates mostly engraved after 1800.

11. Plain shields, eared.
12. College of Arms, Victorian, &c.
13. Plain shields, heater, square, angular, French, Spanish, &c.

SHAPES OF SHIELDS



W. H. Rylands delt. 1889

14. Mantles of Estate (modern), Floral, Lozenges, and Vesicas.
15. Supporters, not belonging to any particular style.
16. Crests and Coronets, without arms.
17. Modern, circular.
18. Modern, with helm and mantlet.
19. Modern woodcuts.
20. { Modern, helm without mantlet. / Modern, mantling without helm.
21. Garter ribbon round arms (no mantlet).
22. Adaptations.
23. Modern Landscape and Allegoric.
24. Modern, not heraldic.
25. Modern, sundries.

Attempts have been made to classify and to give distinctive names to the different kinds of MANTLETS, but not, so far as I am aware, with any degree of success. We all understand what is meant by a "billowy" mantling, which seems to roll over in bold, round, curling waves. It occurs in its most marked form in those plates which belong to the Early Armorial style, but it is not always the same, and varies in form, without developing any very characteristic differences. In some examples the scrolls are stiff, whilst in others they become more elaborately curled and foliated; again, in some plates the billowy scrolls end in lesser scrolls, suggestive of the breaking crests of waves.

In early heraldic drawings some mantlets seem to be made of leather, and here the curlings are often very stiff and angular, sometimes terminating in ivy-leaved ornaments, or in ornaments resembling the ace of clubs. These mantlets belong to a period anterior to that of our earliest ex-libris, but they have been very successfully reproduced in some of the more artistic modern plates. Tassels, which

were not common after the early part of the 17th century, occasionally ornament the ends of the leather-looking mantlets, falling stiffly below or at the sides of the base of the shield.

Another form of mantlet seems to be made of thick linen, or of some moderately strong cloth, and hangs in regular folds, diverging from the helmet, and coming out below the arms. Such ones may be seen in the ex-libris of *Egerton Leigh Esqr* and *Richard Mostyn of Penbedw Denbighshire*. The latter plate is engraved in the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, Quarterly Series, vol. ii, p. 253, and is very early; its owner married the heiress of the celebrated Sir Kenelm Digby. In these mantlets there are no slashes, and they might, on that account, be considered appropriate for the armorial achievement of a civilian, as his mantlet would not be hacked and cut by an adversary's sword in the way the soldier's would be. Hacking and cutting are said to have suggested scrolled mantlets.

The uncut mantlet is sometimes disposed in irregular tumbled fashion, as if blown about by a high wind, and has an original and bold appearance. A good example of this kind occurs in the book-plate of *John Mitford of Newtown Hampshire 1744*, already mentioned. Referring to the Mitford plate, Mr. Franks says:—"This mantlet is not unlike "some of the shields in Blome's edition of Guillim's "Heraldry 1679, where it is generally accompanied "by a slanting shield. I suspect it is copied from "some seventeenth century carving on a tombstone. "The mantlets in Blome are shorter and not so "complicated as the Mitford one."

Another form of heavy mantlet is the "Mantle "of Estate," which is usually tied up with flowing cords, often tasselled, and is frequently lined with ermine; forming, in many cases, a kind of canopy

to the shield. Such mantles were not much used until the middle of the 18th century, though they occasionally occur at an earlier date, as in the plate of *Thomas Knatchbull Esq. 1702.* A number of mantles of estate are also figured in Blome's *Heraldry*, 1679. The earliest local specimen in my collection with a mantle of estate is the plate of *Thomas Cowper Esqr Overlegh*, who was born in 1742 and died in 1788. Mantles of Estate may be described as either "suspended" or "flowing.

The Inscriptions on some book-plates claim a passing notice. This part of our subject is exhaustively dealt with by Lord De Tabley, in a chapter of his work entitled *Phrases of Book Possession.*

A carefully engraved Cheshire book-plate, in the Jacobean style, displaying the arms of Grosvenor impaling those of Warre, is inscribed, in script and in Roman characters :—*Sr Robert Grosvenor of Eaton-Hall, in the County Palatine of Chester; of Swell Court in the County of Somerset; of Halkin-Hall in the County of Flint, and of Millbank Westminster in ye County of Midd^x. Bar^t:*, and gives the greatest number of residences that I have met with on any ex-libris. The mantlet on this plate is much cut and scrolled, and the shield of arms is upon a frame-work of stiff long scrolled ornaments, suggestive of some of the wood-carving of Grinling Gibbons; there are two small strings of fruit and flowers pendant at the sides, and a grotesque face at the base of the frame. The full-faced open helmet is remarkably plain, and there is no cartouche. This engraving was executed for the sixth baronet, who succeeded in 1733 and died in 1755. He married in 1730, Jane, daughter and heiress of Thomas Warre (printed "Waree" in several of the "Peerages") of Swell Court, Shepton Beauchamp, who died in 1791, aged 86. These were

the great-great-grandparents of the Duke of Westminster, K.G., to whose kindness I am indebted for the loan of books containing excellent specimens of this and the earlier Grosvenor ex-libris to be mentioned hereafter.

A dated plate in the Book-pile style is inscribed: *William Cooper, D.D. F.R.S. Archdeacon of York, Prebend of Norwell Overhall, in the Church of Southwell, Co. Nottingham, Rector of Kirkby upon Wiske, and Vicar of Manfield, Yorksh: 1778.*

I possess a copy of the *Eikon Basilike*, 1649, which has the name "Dan: Mercator" written on the title-page, and within the cover is pasted an armorial book-plate, in the Jacobean style, inscribed: *Nicholas Mercator a Descendant of the Kauffmans of Prague in Bohemia Coadjutors With Luther in the Reformation.* On another ex-libris a gift is recorded, in the inscription: *Francis Dawson Junr, Chislehurst, Kent, The Gift of his Grandfather Walter Weldon, 1841.* Another plate is inscribed: *John Fenwick of Newcastle upon Tyne, Attorney at Law, Born at Hexham 14 April 1787. Married at Alnwick 9 June 1814.* The late Rev. *William Charles Cotton*, Vicar of Frodsham, who wrote an eccentric but learned book on bees, was the owner of an armorial ex-libris with a French eared shield, but no helm or mantlet, and above the crest, in old English characters, the advice "Borrow bravely, Keep carefully, "Peruse patiently, Return righteously." But the most curious inscription is that upon one of the only two photograph book-plates* which I have seen; it reads, in minute old English characters,

* The other photograph book-plate is that of the late Mr. Joynson, of Long View, Liscard, Cheshire. It is armorial, without any inscription. Mr. Franks sends me a note of the photographic book-plate of the late Mr. Thoms, F.S.A., the founder of *Notes and Queries*. It is an oval frame, with a portrait of Mr. Thoms reading; there is a coat-of-arms below, and the inscription *William T. Thoms*. He had also a label—*From the books of William T. Thoms at the service of his friends.*

in two lines: *Birthright Armorial Bearings of Mr Edwd Jas. Pemberton, of Sankey Lodge, Gentleman, and his Descendants obtained from the Herald* (sic) *College, Doctors' Commons, London, 1865.*

And now, let us turn to LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE book-plates, and examine some of the more important and interesting ones. Among these the first place must be given to the handsome EARLY ARMORIAL dated plate (in two sizes) of James, tenth Earl of Derby, a grandson of James, "the Martyr Earl," who was executed by the rebels at Bolton, in the year 1651. In this plate the Stanley arms, crest, and supporters are engraved in a spirited manner, and their heraldic tinctures are correctly indicated. From a peer's helmet, which surmounts an earl's coronet, there springs a large mantlet, rolling outwards and upwards in bold, round, almost foliated scrolls, and among these scrolls are two small tongue-like objects, shaded azure, unlike anything I have noticed in a mantlet before. The supporters stand upon a motto-ribbon, disposed in three folds, the two outer ones bearing the motto, SANS CHANGER; below the ribbon is a cut and scrolled cartouche inscribed, in three lines: *The Right Honble James Earl of Derby Lord of Man and ye Isles, 1702*, whose titles and offices appear as,—"The Right Honble "James Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley and Strange "of Knocking, Baron of Weeton, Viscount Kinton, "Lord Mohun, Burnell, Bassett, & Lacy, Lord "Lieutnt Custos Rotulorum, Vice Admiral of the "County Palatine of Lancaster, Chamberlain of "the City & County Palatine of Chester, Lord of "Man & the Isles, &c. And one of his Majes "most Honourable Privy Council,"—on a very fine mezzotint portrait, signed "Ab Originali P. "Pelham Fecit 1726," after a painting by Hamlet

Winstanley. The Earl was also Groom of the Bed-chamber to King William III, Lord Lieutenant of North Wales, and was elected Mayor of Liverpool in the year 1734. He married Mary, daughter of Sir William Morley, Knight of the Bath, but died without issue.

On the death of Earl James, in 1736, the Barony of Strange and Lordship of Man devolved on the Duke of Athol, and the Earldom of Derby on Sir Edward Stanley, Baronet, whose ex-libris, as a specimen of engraving, is remarkable for delicacy of touch and careful drawing, and is, in this respect, excelled by no book-plate that I have seen. It is to be regretted that the engraver has not signed his work. The fineness of the lines does not detract from the boldness which one wishes to see in a plate so large as this one (6⅝ inches by 5¼ inches), and the large and elaborate mantlet (which comes down to the top of the shield), with its many foliations and natural ermine spots, is especially noticeable for depth and colour. The plate, which is well designed, is an anonymous one; but we are able to identify its owner by the armorial bearings impaled in right of his wife. The arms, upon a scrolled form of the Elizabethan shape of shield, are *Stanley* alone, impaling *Hesketh* alone. Above them is an earl's coronet without a cap, surmounted by a peer's helm, mantling, and the crest. Below the shield is a gracefully disposed motto-ribbon, with a plain edging, inscribed SANS CHANGIER *(sic)*; its two ends are split and arranged in flowing fashion, supplying foot-hold for the supporters. The engraving of the eagles in the crest and in the Hesketh coat, and also of the supporters, displays both good taste and conscientious workmanship, even in the most minute details, such as the eyes, feathers, fur, &c. The only indications of tinctures are upon the blue bend in the Stanley

SANS
CHANGIER

coat, and the red clothing of the infant in the crest: other tincture-lines or dotting there is none; but one does not regret these omissions.

Sir Edward Stanley, Baronet, who was born in the year 1689, as already mentioned succeeded to the earldom of Derby, as eleventh earl, on the death of his kinsman, James the tenth earl, in 1736, and this ex-libris was probably engraved in or about that year. He married, in 1714, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Hesketh, of Rufford, Esquire, and he died in the year 1776. These are the great-great-great-grandparents of the present Earl of Derby, K.G. The scarcity of this beautiful book-plate is such that no impression of it is to be found in the library at Knowsley, and the only two specimens known to me are in the collections of the Rev. F. R. Ellis, Vicar of Much Wenlock, and Dr. Jackson Howard, by whose kindness I am enabled to describe and figure it here; but the fac-simile does not do full justice to the brilliancy of the original.

Another boldly executed Early Armorial plate is that of Richard Towneley, engraved in the year 1702, when its owner, as the inscription informs us, was 73 years of age: *Exlibris Bibliothecæ Domesticæ Richardi Towneley de Towneley In Agro Lancastrensi Armigeri Anno* {*Ætatis*: 73, *Domini* 1702. An illustration of this plate will be found in the *Palatine Note Book*, vol. iii, p. 191, where there is an interesting paper on the Towneley library, by the late Mr. J. E. Bailey, F.S.A. Richard Towneley, who was the son and heir of Charles Towneley, a royalist slain at the battle of Marston Moor, has left behind him a distinguished name as a man of science; Thoresby calls him "that famous mathematician "and virtuoso." Mr. Towneley died at York, only a few years after his book-plate was engraved.

Among the most interesting book-plates to anti-

quaries are two of Richard Rawlinson, D.C.L., F.R.S. and F.S.A., who was born in the year 1690, died 1755, and was a member of a well known Lancashire family. The sale of his immense library lasted for 68 days. He was one of the founders of the Society of Antiquaries, a benefactor of the Ashmolean Museum, and the author of several anonymous works on cathedrals. Foster, in his *Lancashire Pedigrees*, describes him as a Bishop among the non-jurors, consecrated 25th March, 1728; Governor of Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals, 1713, and St. Bartholomew's, 1733; founded a Saxon scholarship at Oxford, and was a munificent benefactor of St. John's College there. He was buried at Islington, holding in his right hand the head of Counsellor Layer (executed for high treason in 1722), which he had purchased at a great price from Pearse, an attorney, who picked it up when blown off Temple Bar. His heart was placed in a marble urn in the chapel of St. John's College, to which he bequeathed it, along with his collection of medals and his estates then worth £700 a year. Rawlinson's two plates are very similar. Both have a French shield, bearing the arms granted 6th May, 1662, by King Charles II, to Robert Rawlinson of Cark Hall, as a reward for his services in the royal cause; Gules two bars gemelles between three escallops Argent, (in these plates differenced by a crescent); crest, a sheldrake proper holding in the beak an escallop Argent. A bold, much-scrolled mantlet of good design, which is not quite the same in both examples, springs from an esquire's helmet; and below the shield, on a ribbon, is the motto SUNT ANTIQUISSIMA QUÆQUE OPTIMA.* Both plates have a ribbon above and

* G. W. D. in an amusing paper on book-plates in *Notes and Queries*, 6 S., Vol. i, p. 4. 1880, says this plate "bears witness to the good taste of "one of our oldest antiquarians, borne out by his motto."

behind the crest, in the one inscribed *Richardus Rawlinson, A.B. E Coll: Di: Ioan: Bapt: Oxon:* and in the other *Ric: Rawlinson A:M: e Col: Di: Io: Bapt: Oxon: et R:S:S:* The later plate is signed M. B., and both are probably the work of the same engraver.

There is another ex-libris, bearing the same arms, but undifferenced, in the Late Armorial style, with a mantlet something like that of the Mitford plate already referred to, but less blown about. The shield is Georgian, and has the motto FESTINA LENTE on a ribbon below. This plate is inscribed *Sr Walter Rawlinson Knt. of Stow Hall in the County of Suff. F.R.S. & F.S.A.*, and was engraved for the grandson of Richard Rawlinson's brother. Sir Walter was knighted in 1744 and died 1805; he was an Alderman of London, a banker, and M.P. Another plate, almost identical with Sir Walter Rawlinson's, except in some minute details, but without any name, may have been engraved for some other member of the same family, or for one of the Rigges of Wood Broughton, Cartmel, co. Lancaster, who inherited some of the Rawlinson estates and bear the same arms. For the loan of these plates, and for much other valuable help, I am indebted to the Rev. Thomas W. Carson, of Dublin.

Yet another plate, belonging to the same family, is inscribed *Christophorus Rawlinson Armiger De Cark Hall in Com. Lancastr*, below a reversed cypher of the letters C. R., which occupy the ornamental cartouche of a Jacobean framework, very elegant in design, containing the same arms, with two quarterings, surmounted by the same crest, and having the motto FESTINA LENTE on a small ribbon above the cartouche. This plate is No. 73 of Griggs' fac-similes.

Lord De Tabley has sent me a note of a very early Lancashire book-plate, inscribed *Thomas Hes-*

keth de Rufforth in Agro Lanc., engraved in the oldest English Armorial style, which cannot be later than 1700 and may be almost as early as the Restoration.

In the same style as the Towneley plate, but nearly four times its size, is the handsome ex-libris of *Charles Cholmondeley of Vale Royal in Cheshire, Esq.*, with its bold billowy mantling and shield of arms displaying nine quarterings, which are named on the ribbon below the shield. (1 Cholmondeley, 2 Cheney, 3 Capenhurst, 4 Dutton, 5 Thornton, 6 Kingsley, 7 Hellesby, 8 Hatton, 9 Minshull.) Mr. Cholmondeley was born in 1685, elected M.P. for Chester 1710, and died in 1756. There is also a smaller Early Armorial plate of *Charles Cholmondeley of Vale Royall in Cheshire, Esq.*, no doubt by the same engraver, and probably executed at the same time as the larger one. It has a stiff billowy mantling, with a cut and scrolled cartouche bearing the inscription, no motto ribbon, and the arms differenced by a crescent, but in other impressions of the same plate the crescent has disappeared; and, again, the same plate is found, without the crescent, with the same inscription, substituting *Thomas* for *Charles*.

The Cholmondeleys, like the Towneleys, seem to have been a book-loving family. Two plates—bearing, on cut and scrolled cartouches, the inscriptions *The Right Honourable Hugh Lord Viscount Cholmondeley* (which has a viscount's coronet with nine pearls, below an esquire's helm, and two supporters to the shield, a griffin and a fox, standing upon a blank motto-ribbon of three folds), and *The Right Honble Hugh Earl of Cholmondeley* (much the same as the other one, and having also a mottoless ribbon, with a peer's helm)—were engraved for the first earl, who was so created in the year 1706, and died unmarried in 1725. His

nephew, the Hon. James Cholmondeley, who distinguished himself at the battle of Falkirk, was born 1708, and buried in Westminster Abbey, 1775, possessed a plate, inscribed, in old script characters, *The Honourable Brigadier Cholmondeley*, in which the arms, on a French shield, are differenced by a crescent; this example has an esquire's helm, a crest, and a large mantlet with many interlacing scrolls, later in feeling than the other Cholmondeley plates, but no motto-ribbon.

Another ex-libris of the same family, evidently copied from the small plate of Charles Cholmondeley, but slightly smaller, and having a shield of another form, displays the arms differenced by a crescent; it has a motto ribbon of three folds, no cartouche, but the inscription *Seymour Cholmondeley Esqr.* in Roman type. All of these plates have the arms Gules, two esquires' helmets in chief proper, and in base a garb Or. Crest: A demi-griffin segreant Sable, beaked, membered and ducally gorged Or, the wings elevated also Or, holding between the claws a helmet proper.

Sr Richard Grosvenor of Eaton in Com. Cheshire Bar^t., M.P. for Chester and Grand Cupbearer of England, who succeeded his father in 1700 and died in 1732, had a plate engraved, which is almost identical, in its stiff, bold, round scrolled and little-cut mantlet, with the smaller plate of Charles Cholmondeley, and is probably the work of the same engraver. It has a similar shield, though not slightly eared, as that of the Cholmondeley plate is, and, though the cartouches are exactly alike, the Grosvenor plate has a blank motto-ribbon in three folds, with small ends tapering to a point and turning upwards; whereas, in the Cholmondeley plate there is no motto-ribbon. This ex-libris bears the plain Grosvenor coat, Azure, a garb Or, with the badge of Ulster on a canton. The crest, a

talbot statant, is upon a wreath on a full-faced open helmet with scrolled ornaments. The owner of this book-plate was the eldest brother of Sir Richard Grosvenor, whose ex-libris has already been described. It is possible that, according to the fashion of the time, a larger size would be engraved, but, if such was the case, no specimen remains at Eaton.

Cheshire is also represented by the interesting dated Early Armorial ex-libris of *John Egerton Esqr 1707*, of Egerton and Oulton (born 1656, died 1732), a print* of which forms the frontispiece to *A Short Account of the Possessors of Oulton*, printed by the late Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., in 1869, for private distribution. A heavy scrolled, billowy mantlet springs from an esquire's helm, upon which is the crest, three arrows, two in saltire and one in pale Sable, banded with a ribbon Gules. A Queen Anne shield displays the following quarterings: 1 Egerton, differenced by a crescent; 2 Egerton, ancient; 3 Ap Eynion; 4 Randle, Earl of Chester; 5 Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester; 6 Algar, Earl of Mercia; 7 Done of Utkington; 8 Kingsley; 9 Silvester; 10 Smith of Cuerdley; 11 Grey de Wilton; 12 Glanville; 13 Fitzhugh; 14 Longchamp; 15 Rokele; 16 De la Vache; 17 Grey; 18 Hastings, ancient; 19 Abergavenny; 20 Daniel, Earl of Huntingdon; 21 Brecknock; 22 Bruere; 23 Valence, Earl of Pembroke; 24 Warren; 25 Marshall, Earl of Pembroke; 26 Strongbow; 27 Hastings; 28 Conway of Hendre. The cartouche is composed of a napkin nailed at the two upper corners. The motto-ribbon, inscribed LEONI NON SAGITTIS FIDO, ends in flowing cords, terminating in tassels.

The Early Armorial plate of *Sr Salusbury Cotton*

* This plate is engraved in the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*. Quarterly Series, vol. i, p. 298.

of Cumbermere in the County of Chester Bart (born cir. 1695, died 1748), has a stiff leather-like mantlet, cut and scrolled, terminating in cords and tassels at the sides of the shield, which is German rather than Elizabethan in character, and has two small napkins hanging in folds from its scrolled ears. The motto-ribbon is inscribed HONOR DEO. This example is remarkably well engraved.

I have an Early Armorial plate, without a name, of one of the Leighs of West Hall, perhaps engraved for the Rev. Peter Leigh, Rector of Lymm and Whitchurch, who died in the year 1719. It is remarkable as displaying the curiously complicated crest of that family: on a wreath a demi-lion Or, holding a pennon displayed, emblazoned Azure, two bars Or, inscribed FORCE AVEC VERTU, and flowered Argent. Thereon a shield with the coat of Leigh of West Hall (Or, a lion rampant Gules), on which are three escocheons of pretence with the arms of the three husbands of Agnes de Legh, viz., Lymme, Venables, and Hawarden. (Ormerod i, 456.)

Two Early Armorial ex-libris, which are perhaps the work of one engraver, and have helmets almost identical in form, with large stiff-scrolled mantlets very similar in design, are those of *George Farington de Worden in agro Lanc.* (born 1696, died 1742) and *Edw: Longworth de upper Rawcliffe in Com. Lancast: Armig.* The former has the inscription on a scrolled cartouche, and the latter on a stiff curved ornament resembling a double motto-ribbon, which ends in two small napkins hanging in folds. Neither has a motto, nor are the tinctures indicated. In both cases the shields are composed of plain scrolls, the Farington one being the more ornate of the two. The usual Farington coat of the chevron between three leopards' faces, and the chained wyvern, which was granted as a crest in

1560, is displayed on the one ex-libris, and three dragons' heads erased with a similar head for crest appears upon the other. The general appearance of these examples is not quite like any others of our local book-plates. Edward Longworth, Colonel Fishwick informs me, was a Doctor of Medicine, resided at St. Michael's Hall in 1725, and afterwards removed to Penrith. He was the son of Richard Longworth (living 1717), by Fleetwood, daughter of Edward Shuttleworth.

An unusual mantlet, of the Early Armorial style, having some large scrolls and many smaller ones, appears in the plate of *Sr John Bridgeman of Castle Bromwich Bar^t*, which is without cartouche, motto-ribbon, or motto. Sir John Bridgeman, who was the great-grandson of John Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester and sometime Rector of Wigan, was born in the year 1667, succeeded his father, Sir Orlando, the second baronet, in 1710, and died in 1747. He married, in 1694, Ursula, daughter of Roger Matthews of Blodwell, co. Salop; and on this book-plate this lady's arms are rightly placed upon an escocheon of pretence, which, however, is very large, and is so arranged that it produces a curious effect, being surrounded by nine of the ten plates of the well known Bridgeman coat disposed in orle, instead of concealing most of them. The inscription is irregularly engraved below the arms. The owner of this example was not only of West Bromwich, co. Warwick, but also of Great Lever, co. Lancaster; he was the grandfather of Sir Henry Bridgeman, M.P., who was created Baron Bradford, of Bradford, co. Salop, in 1794, the direct ancestor of the present Earl of Bradford and of the Hon. and Rev. Canon Bridgeman, Rector of Wigan, to whom I am indebted for a specimen of this plate and for notes illustrative of it.

Mr. Franks has a copy of Giovanni Alto Svizzero

di Lucerna's *Splendore dell antica e moderna Roma*, printed at Rome in 1641, which, besides a beautifully scrolled stamp of the Bridgeman arms and crest on the cover, has an anonymous armorial book-plate of the same family, in the Jacobean style, pasted inside. It has the usual heavy carved scrolls, and there is a stiff wreath of bay leaves hanging below the shield, and a shorter wreath of a similar kind appears above the arms; there is no crest.

A quaint plate of one of the Radcliffe family, executed, as I think, about the year 1720, displays the arms Argent, two bendlets engrailed Sable, with the crest, on an esquire's helm, a bull's head erased, gorged with a ducal coronet, therefrom a chain. The name *Radclife* is upon a dotted motto-ribbon, the forked ends of which are turned downwards. The shield is a square-eared Queen Anne, with a plain edging. There is a billowy mantlet, with foliations suggestive of sea-breakers, which rises at each side higher than the crest and appears at the sides and below the base of the shield. This plate is well engraved, but the effect is to give a flat appearance to the whole, for want of a few deep shadows and spirited touches. Round the four sides is a square border, composed of straight lines enclosing conventional flame-like ornaments, difficult to describe, the one overlapping the other all round. The same kind of border occurs on some monumental brasses and occasionally on engraved portraits of the early part of the eighteenth century, of which period it is characteristic. Mr. R. D. Radcliffe, M.A., informs me that he thinks this plate must have been engraved for Alexander Radcliffe of Wythenshawe *jure uxoris* (born 1677, died 1735), who became possessed of the Foxdenton estate, under the wills of his cousins Mary Byrom and Sarah Potter, and rebuilt Foxdenton Hall; or for

his son, Robert Radcliffe of Foxdenton, who died in the year 1740. The name on a specimen of this plate in Mr. Franks' collection is *Ratcliffe*, altered with a pen into *Radcliffe:* that in Dr. Howard's collection has *Radcliffe* in ink. Mr. R. D. Radcliffe's specimen is identical with mine.

Mr. Carson has lent me a specimen of an anonymous Gerard plate, which, in my opinion, is a later work of the same engraver as the Radcliffe one. It is in the early Jacobean style. An ornamental shield bears the quarterly coat, 1 and 4 Argent, a saltire Gules, for Gerard, 2 and 3 Argent, a lion rampant Gules; possibly an incorrect rendering of the ancient Gerard coat, Azure, a lion rampant Ermine, crowned Or, which was frequently quartered by the family. The shield is upon a scrolled frame with a scaled ground; and from an esquire's helmet, which supports a crowned lion rampant Ermine, there springs a many-leaved, scrolled mantlet. A ribbon below, terminating in two tassels, bears the motto EN DIEU EST MON ESPERANCE. The plate has a double line on the four sides.

A curious and very scarce plate, which must have been engraved about the year 1720, and is probably the work of the same artist as the Radcliffe plate, is the ex-libris of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton, 6th baronet and 5th Viscount Molyneux, who was born 1679, succeeded his father 1717, and died 12th December, 1738. Viscount Molyneux married Mary, eldest daughter of Francis Lord Brudenell, but having female issue only, he was succeeded at his death by his younger brother Caryll, the great-great-great-grandfather of the present Earl of Sefton. The library of the 5th Viscount, containing these book-plates, became the property of the Cliftons of Lytham, one of whom had married a daughter of Lord Molyneux. On an irregularly shaded background is a frame, cut and scrolled in

VIVERE SAT VINCERE
Croxteth Library

RADCLIFFE

the manner of the frames which may frequently be seen in maps of the Elizabethan period, with four holes at the corners. Upon this frame is a blunt oval, finely dotted, with a plain edging, and within the oval is a cut and scrolled shield, bearing the arms of Molyneux impaling Brudenell, supported by two lions rampant, and ensigned with the old-fashioned Viscount's coronet, which had nine pearls instead of seven. Below the shield are two small branches of bay, which spring from a motto-ribbon, in three folds, inscribed, in capital letters, VIVERE SAT VINCERE. The motto-ribbon has a plain edging, and its ends, which are turned downwards and inwards, terminate in tassels. The lions are untinctured; the Molyneux cross-moline, from which the quarter-piercing is erroneously omitted, is dotted and shaded; the Brudenell chevron is irregularly cross-hatched, and has a plain edging; and the morions of the Brudenell coat are represented as caps of maintenance turned up with ermine. Below the cut and scrolled frame is an oblong cartouche, the frame of which is composed of bay leaves, conventionally disposed in rows of three, each succeeding three leaves overlapping the others, with scrolls in the centre of the upper and lower limbs of the frame and smaller scrolls at its four corners. On the cartouche is clumsily engraved, in large ordinary type, the words *Croxteth Library*. I am much indebted to the Earl of Sefton, K.G., for the loan of the only specimen of this plate now remaining at Croxteth, from which the accompanying fac-simile is taken.

An uncommon plate, more curious than elegant, and rather rudely engraved in the JACOBEAN style, with a shaded background, is that of *Johannes Winckley Armr de Preston*. It displays the arms, Per pale Argent and Gules, an eagle displayed counterchanged, upon an ornate shield, resembling

the College of Arms style, placed upon a shield-like scrolled ornament with a field of fish scales. Above this is a conventional shell, and above that a canopy, from which springs a scrolled mantlet to the right and left, which comes down to the top of the shield. Above is a ribbon, inscribed TENDIT IN ARDUA VIRTUS, and the name is on a cartouche, joined to the scrolled ornament surrounding the arms. Mr. W. A. Abram informs me that John Winckley was the son and heir of Thomas Winckley of Preston, gent., whose will is dated 5th May, 1710. John Winckley, the owner of the plate, who was enrolled an in-burgess of Preston, on the Guild Roll, in 1742, and died before 1762, married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Starkie of Preston, Esq., and had issue three sons and four daughters, of whom the sons were enrolled with their father on the Guild Roll in 1742.

The last of the ancient family of the Mascys of Rixton, who died a bachelor in 1748, at the age of 44 (and whose monument in Warrington Church, with its Chippendale shield of arms, in marble, has recently been restored by Mr. Beamont), had a Jacobean book-plate, engraved at Bath in 1739. By the kindness of Dr. Howard, I am able to give a fac-simile of this example. "Beau Nash" went to Bath in the very first year of the last century, and in 1739 the "City of the waters of the Sun" was at the height of its popularity; it is therefore rather disappointing that Skinner, who engraved a number of dated ex-libris between 1732 and 1755, did not produce a better specimen of engraving than this plate, which is coarsely inscribed *Francis Mascy, Esq., of Rixton, Lancashire,** and has the

* Mrs. Arthur Cecil Tempest informs me that Mr. Mascy's books appear to have been bought by Dr. Witham, as the following item occurs among some executors' accounts :—"By cording Boxes and Trunks that I sent late Mr. "Mascy's Books in and other things to Dr. Witham at Durham, 20th Dec., "1748."

Francis Abassy' ESQ.
of Rixton, Lancashire
1739
Skinner BATH. fculp.

Johnston Gildart
LIVERPOOL.

arms of Mascy in the first and fourth quarters, Rixton in the second, and Horton in the third; with the Rixton covered cup for a crest. The curious motto of this family was DOCUMENTA NOCUMENTA, of which Mr. Beamont says:—"If "this was meant as a warning, we may read it—

"Against attacks on your estate beware,
"And to resist them, keep your deeds with care—

"for ever since the last owner's death, estate-"hunting has been at fever heat about his estate."

Richd. Massie, Esq., of Coddington, Cheshire, who died in the year 1770, was the owner of a curious and rather scarce Jacobean ex-libris. A Queen Anne shield, with square ears, hollowed sides, a convex top, scrolling forwards in the centre, and a tri-lobed base, also scrolling forwards in the centre, rests upon a grotesque face, which forms the central ornament of a carved shelf, whereon are two lions sejant regardant respecting the arms. A flat shaded board of fanciful form, with scrolled borders, rests on the shelf behind, and reaches high, scrolling forward over the crest; and among the scrolls at the sides are two eagles, with wings elevated, respecting the crest. The name of the owner is in three lines on a napkin, tied up at the ends, but not attached to anything.

Thomas Brotherton of Hey in the County Palatine of Lancaster & of Grays Inn in Middlesex, Esq., had a plate engraved, which is an early specimen of the transition from the Early Armorial to the Jacobean style. There is a large scrolled mantlet, and the arms, which are quarterly,* are upon a Spanish shield surrounded by a Jacobean framework. The crest is upon a moderately large esquire's

* Quarterly 1 and 4 Sable a cross patonce raguled Argent, [Brotherton.] 2 and 3 Argent three harrows Sable. [Gunter.] Crest: A bear's head erased Sable, shot through the nose with an arrow in bend.

helmet, and the encouraging motto, ASSIDUITATE VINCIMUS, appears upon a ribbon with forked ends; below this is a cloth, bearing the owner's name. He was a son of John Brotherton of Hey, gent., entered at Gray's Inn in 1676, was called to the bar 4th May, 1683, and, according to his monument in Winwick Church, "served his country "with great Fidelity in three successive Parliaments "in the Reign of King William ye Third," viz., as M.P. for Newton, 1695 to 1698, 1698 to 1700, and 1700 to the time of his death, which took place 11th January, 1701-2, in his 45th year. His son, the Rev. Thomas Brotherton, who died 15th August, 1757, aged 60, was the owner of a quaint Jacobean plate, bearing the same quartered arms as those upon his father's ex-libris, with the same crest and the same motto, upon a ribbon which terminates in scrolls, suggestive of Chippendale work. Below the motto is the inscription, *Thomas Brotherton of Hey in the County of Lancaster, B.D.* This specimen has an ordinary mantlet, springing from an esquire's helmet, and coming down only to the top of the shield, which has a frame of bold Jacobean scrolls, with a face at the base. The house called "The "Hey" is still standing, and may be seen from the railway between Warrington and Earlestown; it is not what would now be considered a suitable residence for a county M.P., being small and just such a plain square building as one sees children draw as their idea of a house. But the Brothertons were a good family and well-to-do in the world, until they became involved and their estates were mortgaged and lost. I understand that a member of the family was living some years ago, in a humble rank of life, and was known by the sobriquet of "Lord Brotherton." For notes of the Brotherton plate and others described in these pages, I am indebted to Lord De Tabley, M.A., F.S.A.

Mention may be made here of a very rudely executed plate (which does not belong to any of our divisions) engraved for *George Legh, Esqr* of East Hall (born 1703, died 1780), who married Anna Maria, the daughter and heiress of Francis Cornwall, last Baron of Burford, co. Salop, who died in 1727. The arms of Cornwall appear upon a shield supported by the Cornwall supporters, two crowned and spotted lions, which stand upon a motto-ribbon, inscribed POUR DIEU ET POUR TERRE, and behind the shield, and shewing above and below it, is the Legh lion, which is not, as it should be, upon a larger escocheon of its own. There is no helmet, but the crest of a demi-lion only.

An early example of the CHIPPENDALE style, which may be considered to belong to a transition style between the Jacobean and the Chippendale, is the indifferently engraved book-plate of *Thos Patten of Bank, Esqr*. It exhibits four quarterings (1 Patten, with the canton Or, 2 Gamul, 3 Weston, 4 Peake*) surmounted by the crest, a griffin's head erased. The shield is cardioid in form; there is no shell-work, though one of the scrolls at the side is shaded to represent horizontal furrows faintly suggestive of shell work, and the few flowers and sprays are stiff, formal, and artificial-looking. I think this plate must be attributed to Lieut.-Col. Thomas Patten, of Bank Hall, Warrington, a Deputy Lieutenant, High Sheriff of Lancashire 1773, and of Cheshire 1775, who was born in 1730, and died in 1806, and whose mother was Lettice, daughter and co-heir of James Peake.†

* These quarterings are incorrectly marshalled; they should be—1 Patten, 2 Peake, 3 Weston, 4 Gamul.

† It is possible that the coat of Peake is quartered with Patten instead of being impaled, and that this plate belonged to Thomas Patten of Bank, D.L., &c., born 1690, died 1770, the husband of Lettice Peake. The style of engraving rather favours this view, though it might be poor work of about 1760.

Another Chippendale ex-libris, belonging to Warrington, is that of *John Lyon Esqr Warrington.* I take this to be the plate of the purchaser of the Appleton estate. It displays the same arms as that of the late *Thomas Lyon, Esq. Appleton Hall, co. Chester*, which is one of a number of engravings made for Sir Bernard Burke's illustrated works, and afterwards used for printing ex-libris.

The Barlow family is represented by a curious early Chippendale plate, very rudely engraved, and without any name, but signed I+H*. The ornament is of a quatrefoil form, and encloses a double-headed eagle displayed, standing upon a raguled staff; below is a motto-ribbon, in three loops, inscribed MUTARE AUT TIMERE SPERNO. There is an ex-libris of *Saml Massey M.D.* also signed I.H., and an anonymous plate of the Welby family, with the motto SORTE CONTENTUS, is signed with the same initials. (Mr. Franks.)

Three book-plates, all in the Chippendale style, were engraved for John Towneley, who was the great-grandson of Richard Towneley mentioned above. The first is inscribed *John Towneley of Corney House, Chiswick, in the County of Middlesex, Esqr.* This was altered, and the inscription was made to read *John Towneley Esqr*, thus forming a second book-plate. Then, as the late Mr. J. E. Bailey pointed out, the plate was subsequently re-engraved (without the crescent which occurs on the fesse in the former example), in the same Chippendale style, when Mr. Towneley inherited Towneley in 1807, and this last plate is inscribed *Ex libris Bibliothecæ Domesticæ Joannis Towneley, de Towneley, In Agro Lancastrensi Armigeri*, on a cartouche.* It was on the death of this gentleman that the first Towneley sale took

* This plate is engraved in the *Palatine Note Book*, vol. iii, p. 191.

place, which lasted for seventeen days and produced about £15,000.

I have a poor specimen of a very scarce Chippendale plate of the Hardman family. Among the shell-work, on the dexter side, a boy is seated, holding a book and a pair of compasses, and on the sinister side there is a ram lying down. This example is not particularly well engraved, but it is interesting as having probably belonged to a member of a well-known Liverpool family. My specimen is without a name.

Another local Chippendale example belonged to *George Kenyon of Peel Esqr*, who died in 1780. He was a barrister-at-law and great uncle of Lloyd Kenyon, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, who was created a peer in 1788, with the title of Lord Kenyon.

Among the more interesting of our local ex-libris is that of *Chas. White F.R.S.*, the eminent Manchester surgeon and man of science, who was born in the year 1728 and was buried at Ashton-upon-Mersey in 1813. An account of his life will be found in Baines' *History of Lancashire*, vol. ii, p. 409; and lithographic portraits of Mr. White and of his father, Thomas White, M.D., are given in Gregson's *Portfolio of Fragments*, at page 292. The book-plate displays the arms, Gules a chevron vairy Argent and Sable, between three lions rampant Or; Crest, out of a ducal coronet a demi-eagle with wings expanded. There is not anything very remarkable about the Chippendale work of this plate, which is not particularly well engraved, except an unusual kind of scroll below the ribbon, which bears the motto FAC ET SPERA. Mr. Albert Sutton, bookseller, Manchester, has kindly allowed me to use his collection to describe this and some other local examples.

Probably the most interesting local ex-libris of

the Chippendale style is that of *The Revd. John Watson, M.A.*, Rector of Stockport and F.S.A., the learned author of the *History of Halifax*, 1775, and of *The Earls of Warren and Surrey*, an elaborate work, in two large quarto volumes, sumptuously illustrated, printed at Warrington in 1782. Mr. Watson's plate is very characteristic of its style, and is well engraved. Its most noticeable features are a cupid, to the left of the arms, standing upon a kind of balustrade, and the ornament below the cartouche, which is cut off at the bottom in a straight line, and does not finish in scrolls as was customary. The escocheon of pretence, bearing the paternal coat of the owner's wife, is an angular eared shield, and does not harmonise with the rest of the work. Mr. Watson was born in the year 1724 and died in 1783. This book-plate is not very uncommon.

The plate of *Willm. Horton, Esqr. Chaderton*, is copied from the Watson plate, but is not so well engraved; and the Chippendale plate, inscribed *Sr. William Horton Bart. Chaderton*, with the motto PRO REGE ET LEGE, is from a different design.

A small, prettily engraved Chippendale plate, with some fish-like scales among the shell-work, and a caduceus among the scrolls and flowers to the left, is that inscribed on the scrolls, below a short blank cartouche, *R. Richmond LL.D. Lancastriensis.* The arms are Argent, a cross patonce Azure, between four pierced mullets Gules. Crest: a broken lance, in three fragments arranged in pale and in saltire and enfiled by a ducal coronet.

To the same style belongs the plate of *Samuel Winstanley;* well designed, except for the grinning bucolic face, among the flowers and scrolls, at the base of the arms, but not well engraved, especially the arms themselves, which are carelessly done.

Capt.ⁿ Nicholson
Thelwall, Lea.

Edward Segar Gent.

This example gives us the name of a local engraver and is signed *John Robinson, Lancaster, Sc.*

The plate of *Edward Segar Gent*, of which an illustration is given, is a good example of the Chippendale style in its pure state. It was engraved about the year 1760 for Mr. Edward Segar of Barton (born 1700) the eldest son of John Segar, by Mary his wife, daughter of Richard Halsall, gent., of Barton House, in Halsall parish. The Segar family was long resident in Halsall, and two of its members were ministers there. The accompanying illustration is taken from the original copper-plate, which has been kindly lent to me, and the above notes afforded, by Mr. William Owen, A.R.I.B.A., of Warrington.

An interesting example of the transition from the Chippendale to the Festoon style, perhaps engraved about 1770, may be seen in the anonymous bookplate of Philip Egerton of Oulton, Esq. (born 1732, died 1786.) The shield is Georgian in form, with the central point in chief prolonged and hung from a knot with bows and flowing ends. From the top of the shield there issue two Chippendale scrolls, at either side, which terminate in Chippendale-like strings of flowers, coming down at the sides and below the shield.

Somewhat similar to the last example is the ex-libris of *Sir Henry Mainwaring, Bart.*, of Peover, who was born in 1782, created a baronet 1804, High Sheriff of Cheshire 1806, and died in 1860. It is, perhaps, best described as a modern rendering of the Festoon Style, with lingering remnants of Chippendale taste in the two scrolls which protrude from behind a Georgian shield, and, to some extent, in the disposition of the roses and sprays which form part of the design. The motto-ribbon hangs in graceful loops and the general effect of the plate is decidedly attractive.

Plates in the FESTOON STYLE, often pleasing in design, are far from uncommon, and belong to the same period as "Adams" furniture. The earlier ones, and the best, generally have a Georgian shield accompanied by bows and ribbons with festoons of buds, frequently hanging from small ornaments, and some flowers. Such a one is that, engraved about 1780, for *Thomas Lowndes*, of Liverpool and Bath, who died in the year 1828, aged 81. The later ones, sometimes distinguished as the FLORAL STYLE, have more natural looking flowers, fewer buds and ribbons, and are not nearly so elegant as their elder brothers. To the Festoon style also belong the ex-libris with branches of palm, oak, roses, &c., crossed below the shield. There are two examples of this style which it is necessary to notice, because they are very uncommon and striking in appearance. The ex-libris of *Edward Buckley of Buckley Lancashire** has the inscription, in Roman capital letters, upon a narrow cloth with flowing ends, which are looped over the bottom of the letters E. B., in large script characters composed of festoons of roses, &c. Over the top of these letters is the crest, and below this is a ribbon bow, with flowing ends, from which is suspended a Georgian shield of six quarterings, hanging, slightly couché, over the large initial letters. The other plate, representing a small class, all the specimens of which are very similar in design, is that of *John Pope*, a Unitarian minister, who was living at Stand, near Manchester, in 1769. The shield is Georgian, with a motto-ribbon below it, almost touching the sides. Above the crest, and coming half-way down at the sides of the shield, are festoons of flowers, apparently hanging

* *John Buckley, Chester*, and *Richard Fosbrooke Buckley, Chester*, both use a plate with a Georgian shield scrolled at the top sides and surrounded by sprays of flowers; the name is on a motto-ribbon.

from three ornamental wheels, suggestive of fireworks; some of the flowers are disproportionately large, and there is an inner festoon of buds, which surrounds the shield and motto-ribbon, hanging from two of the larger flowers at the sides of the crest. The effect of the whole design is far from good; it is crowded and inharmonious, and the "wheels" are strikingly large and unsuitable, especially in some of the examples which may be seen in a volume of book-plates collected by Thomas Barritt, and now in the Chetham Library.

I have in my collection three local plates, in the Festoon style, almost identical in design, which possess so much individuality that they must not pass unnoticed, though the engraving is very rudely done, as if by a "'prentice hand." I think they must have been engraved in Manchester, at the end of the last century, or at the very beginning of the present one. The shields are Georgian in form, with a plain edging; the crest rests upon the centre point; there are branches of roses and other flowers at both sides of the shield and coming up above it. A clumsy, solid-looking motto-ribbon, terminating in scrolls, and having below it a kind of tassel, bears, in two of the plates a motto, and in the other the owner's name. One of my specimens is printed in red ink, another in bluish-green, and the third in black. The first is inscribed *Willm. Langton*, in script, with the motto LOYAL AU MORT, in capitals, on the ribbon. It was engraved for Mr. William Langton, of Kirkham, who was born in 1758 and died in 1814. The next example has the name *John Ridgway* on the ribbon, in capital letters, and there is no motto. Mr. Ridgway, who lived in Manchester, was born in 1769 and died in 1833; the plate next belonged to his relative, Mr. John Withenshaw Ridgway, of Manchester, attorney-at-law (born 1803, died 1851), who had a

W. inserted, making the inscription read *John W. Ridgway*, and his son, Mr. *John Clare Ridgway*, of Warrington, had his name and the date *1871* added below the other engraving. This plate is figured in the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. iii, N.S., p. 47, and by the kindness of its owner I am able to give a lithographic transfer of it here also. The last example of the three is inscribed, in script characters, *Willm. Lings*, and the ribbon bears the motto SEMPER PARATUS, in capital letters.

A similar plate to these, but much better engraved and evidently by another hand, is that of *Thomas Langton*, of Blythe Hall, co. Lanc., D.L., born 1770, died 1838, a brother of William Langton named above, and father of the late Mr. William Langton of Manchester, so well known as an accurate and accomplished Lancashire genealogist. This example has palm branches at the sides of a Georgian shield.

PLAIN SHIELDS are hardly of sufficient interest to call for special notice, but, on account of its date and the number of its quarterings,* the well-engraved plate of *John Chadwick, Esqr. Healey Hall, Lancashire, 1791*, should not be overlooked. The arms are depicted upon a square shield, with a trilobed base, the central lobe being pointed, very like the base of an Elizabethan shield. Above the crest, on a flowing ribbon, is the motto JUXTA SALOPIAM; and below the arms, on a similar ribbon, VIRTUTE NIHIL MAJUS. The names of the quarterings are as follows:—1 Chadwick of Healey; 2 Kirkshagh of Hundersfeld, co. Lanc.; 3 Lightollers of Hundersfeld; 4 Okeden of Okeden and Healey; 5 Healey

* Some ex-libris are remarkable for the number of quarterings which they display. The plate of Harley, Queen Anne's Minister, has 20 quarterings; a Burton plate, engraved by Buck of Manchester, in 1828, has 32; the plate of Mr. Assheton of Downham has 40; that of Sir George Beaumont, baronet, about 1705, has 42; and that of the Rev. Edward Beauchamp St. John, engraved by N. Whittock of Oxford, has 60.

JOHN IRELAND BLACKBURNE.
1874.

John Clare Ridgway, mdcccl xxi.

of Healey; 6 Butterworth of Butterworth, co. Lanc.; 7 Buckley of Buckley, co. Lanc.; 8 Chadwick of Mavesyn Ridware, co. Staff.; 9 Cawarden of Mavesyn Ridware; 10 Malvoisin of Mavesyn Ridware; 11 Bagot of Colton; 12 Bagot, ancient; 13 Bagot, most ancient; 14 Mallory of Kirkby Mallory, co. Leic.; 15 Blithfield of Blithfield; 16 Blithfield, ancient; 17 Lowe of Tymmore, co. Staff.; 18 Sacheverell of New Hall and Callow; 19, Snitterton of Snitterton, co. Derby; 20 Hopwell of Hopwell, co. Derby; 21 Statham of Callow and of Statham, co. Chester; 22 Massey of Callow and of Sale, co. Chester; 23 Risley of Callow; 24 Morley of Callow; 25 Delalaunde of Callow; 26 Crewe of Crewe, co. Chester (the Montalt coat).

Another plain Georgian shield, surmounted by a viscount's coronet, without motto, and merely inscribed *Belgrave*, occurs on the ex-libris of the first Marquess of Westminster, who was Viscount Belgrave from 1784 to 1802. This nobleman was a pupil of Gifford, the translator of Juvenal, and is referred to by De Quincey as "the Lord of Greek," on account of a speech made by him in the House of Commons, in which he introduced a Greek quotation, which provoked an amusing retort from Sheridan.

A pretty book-plate, in the Allegoric Style, was etched by J. K. Sherwin,* in 1780, for a distinguished member of the Blackburne family. It represents a Sybil, loosely draped, sitting upon a rock, with a globe, perhaps of crystal, lying upon

* Another very pleasing ex-libris was engraved by Sherwin for *John Mitford, Esq.*; it represents an infant Neptune, with his trident, seated on a large shell, which is upon the back of a sea horse; young Neptune's drapery forms a graceful canopy, and he supports in his right hand a small shell, which displays the Mitford arms and crest. A dolphin, spouting water in fountain-like sprays, swims by his side. There are two states of this plate, the earlier one having the arms incorrectly shaded; both are signed *Sherwin*. John Keys Sherwin ranks among our most eminent English engravers from about 1770 to 1790. He was a pupil of Bartolozzi, gained the Royal Academy gold medal in 1772, was appointed engraver to the King about 1785, but died in extreme poverty in 1790.

the ground, near a scroll of paper to her right. She holds in her left hand an oval shield of the arms of Blackburne and Ireland quarterly, with the inscription, *John Blackburne, Esq., Orford*, round the upper edge, and her right hand holds a pen with which she is sketching the fourth quarter of the arms. The name of the artist and the date, 1780, near the lady's left foot, may be made out, though they are reversed.* Mr. Blackburne, who was born in 1754 and died in 1833, was a Fellow of the Royal Society, High Sheriff of Lancashire 1781, and represented that county in Parliament for the unusual period of 46 years. Colonel Blackburne, of Hale, to whom I am indebted for the loan of the original copper-plate, which is here reproduced, has had the inscription altered.

Dr. Howard has a pretty Allegoric plate, in stipple-engraving, with the name *Egerton Leigh*, in script, below. The Leigh lion is depicted on a Georgian shield, upon a large urn, with small handles, from which a broken wreath of bay-leaves hangs rather stiffly at one side, and lies in front of the foot of the urn upon the ground. To the left a nude boy, with a mantle falling from his shoulders, stands and plays upon a lyre ; he turns with a smile to his brother, who is seated to the right, and is engaged in sketching upon a canvas with his left hand. The urn is surmounted by the complicated Leigh crest, already referred to ; it rather mars the effect of the picture, and seems to have been added, in line-engraving, as an after-thought. This ex-libris was probably engraved for Archdeacon Leigh, Rector of Lymm, who died in the year 1798, aged 66.

Another Allegoric book-plate represents a square pillar, supporting a figure of Minerva ; a cloth is

* In some of the prints from this plate the date does not appear ; perhaps from careless printing.

tied around the shaft of the pillar, and below it is a small heater-shaped escocheon of the Towneley arms. A square stone, upon which the pillar rests, is inscribed *Chas Townley* (sic) *Esq. Whitehall.* This was the collector of the "Towneley Marbles," now in the British Museum. He was the nephew and heir of the owner of the Chippendale plates already referred to, and is described as of Whitehall in 1771; he died in 1805.

The most beautiful Allegoric I have met with (which, though not strictly a local plate, is mentioned here, because it belonged to the descendant of a very celebrated Liverpool merchant) is that of Sir Foster Cunliffe, engraved by Bartolozzi. The Cunliffe arms are supported by two exquisitely drawn Cupids, disposed among gracefully folded drapery and clouds. The Cupid on the dexter side is seated, and holds a caduceus in his right hand; the one on the sinister side is furnished with two trumpets, and is blowing the one which he holds in his left hand. On a medallion above the shield is the Cunliffe crest, and the motto FIDELITER. The plate is inscribed below, *Sr Foster Cunliffe Bar^t.* This inscription was afterwards altered to *Sir Robt H. Cunliffe Bar^t.**

* It may be well to mention here a remarkably well engraved foreign Allegoric plate, which is interesting on account of the scholarly nature of its composition. I believe there are four ex-libris extant, which belonged to the same person, but only one of them has come under my notice. *è Bibliotheca Woogiana* appears on a cartouche, part of the frame of the emblem which forms the subject of this example. Surrounded by solemn architectural details and a vista of landscape, a skeleton sits on a stone sarcophagus-like tomb. In his left hand is his scythe, and in his right a pair of scales, one saucer of which holds a heavy weight and the other a scroll inscribed DAN. V. 25. MENE TEKEL ["God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it. Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting."] On a slab, between two brackets which support the frame, are the lines :—

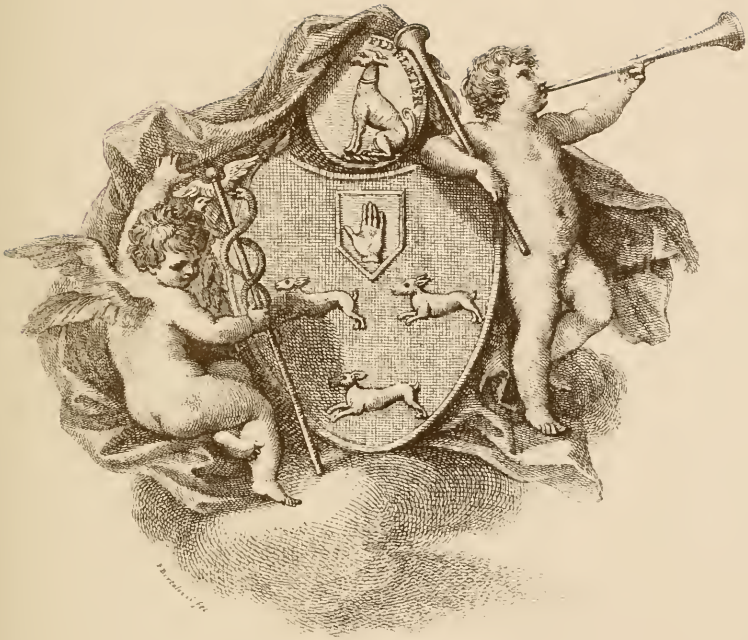
> Nominor â libra : libratus ne levis unquam
> Inveniar, præsta pondere, Christe, tuo."

The late Mr. Daniel Parsons (*Antiq. Mag. and Bibl.*, iii, 56) makes some rather severe remarks upon this plate. He says, "The Calvinistic minister "Woog had two designs, considerably differing in detail; one is headed ***Ex***

Sir Foster Cunliffe was a grandson of Foster Cunliffe, King Charles the Second's godson; the Liverpool merchant, who, according to the pedigree in Foster's *Lancashire Families* "became not only "the first man in Liverpool, but was supposed to "have a more extended commerce than any mer- "chant in the kingdom, but declined all solicitations "that he should represent Liverpool in Parlia- "ment," and probably also declined the honour of a baronetcy, as his son, Sir Ellis Cunliffe, M.P. for Liverpool, was created a baronet within a year of his father's death.

The plate of Sir Ellis Cunliffe has a shield, with a framework composed of a few scrolls, somewhat Chippendale in character, but less elaborate than that style. There is a palm branch on the dexter, and a sprig of bay on the sinister side; the crest is placed upon an open helmet, but there is not any mantlet, and a short ribbon, bearing the motto FIDELITER, is supported by the ends of the palm and bay branches, which cross below the shield. *Sr Ellis Cunliffe, Bar^t*, is below the motto, in bold script characters. Sir Ellis, who lived at Saighton Tower, near Chester, died in the year 1767, and was succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother, Sir Robert (the father of Sir Foster, named above). Before that year Sir Robert had a very quaint plate engraved, in which the arms are differenced by a crescent, the mark of a second son. This engraving is a little difficult to describe, and in

"*Bibliotheca Woogiana.* In both is the same legend and the same mistake. "..... The book first speaks: probably after 'libratus' Woog meant to "speak..... But 'liber,' as we all know, is not named from libra." The mistake, however, was Mr. Parsons' own; Woog knew that his name came from the same root as the old German *wiegen*, to weigh (*Ich wog*, I weigh; conjunctive, *Ich wöge*); and, of course, the book does not speak at all, but Woog himself says:—"I get my name from the scales: weighed in "the balance, that I may never be found light, stand by to help me with Thy "weight O Christ." This is the reading of Mr. A. B. Wilson. Mr. G. Grazebrook's reading of the lines is:—"I get my name from scales: weighed "in the balance, lest I should ever be found light, answer for me, O Christ."



Sr FOSTER CVNLIFFE BART

point of arrangement it has claims to belong to two distinct classes of ex-libris. It represents the interior of a library, with a window to the right, but every ornament is thoroughly Chippendale in character—the legs of the table, the cartouche, containing the name *Robt Cunliffe*, in capital letters, the shield, and the woodwork surrounding the window. On the table is a globe upon a stand, its supports terminating in Chippendale scrolls; an inkstand, with a pen in it; and two books, one closed and the other open. There are a number of books confusedly disposed on the shelves; the ceiling of the room is plain, and there is only a plain line for a cornice. The arms occupy the centre of the plate, and appear to be suspended in mid-air, the foot of one of the scrolls of the frame alone resting upon the table.

Of examples representing the interiors of libraries, besides the Cunliffe plate, we have *Manchester Subscription Library*, *Manchester Circulating Library* (two varieties), and *Rochdale Circulating Library*, which are, all of them, almost identical. There are shelves of books at the sides, a tiled floor, a table in the foreground, a panelled ceiling, with a cornice; and at the end of the room, perhaps in a passage, there is a round arch containing a window of three lights, the centre one having a round top. The general appearance of the room is classical.

There is an old plate of the Chetham Library, with the arms of Humphrey Chetham, the founder, on an ornate scrolled shield, with a faint Chippendale feeling about the scrolls and the mantlet, though all other characteristics of that style are absent. The words *Manchester Library* appear, in a disjointed form, on a ribbon above the crest.

The Chester Library possessed a plate, in the Festoon style, bearing the arms of the city, and

inscribed *Public Chester Library* on the three folds of a motto-ribbon.

The Liverpool Library book-plate is in the Chippendale style. A large complicated Chippendale book-case, with ten columns upon square bases, and having ornamental capitals of no particular style, contains books in its two central divisions, and has cupboards, with ornamental coverings, in its two outer divisions. Above the centre of the case, among Chippendale scrolls, is the crest of the town, and below the central divisions of the book-case are the words *Liverpool Library*, in two lines. Below the whole is a large cartouche, in the same style as the rest of the plate, inscribed *Allowed for Reading.....days. Forfeiture.....d. p^r day*. This library, which is now "The Lyceum," was founded 1st May, 1758, and the book-plate was, no doubt, engraved soon afterwards.

Where the Hooton Library book-plate should be placed in a collection is one of those difficult problems which the collector is sometimes forced to solve. I have temporarily put it with my allegoric plates, because they are for the most part classical, and the Hooton plate is so much so that its design and colours (terra-cotta and black) at once suggest to one's mind an Etruscan vase. The border is the best part of it, and consists of curling, conventional scrolls; such as the Greeks used to indicate waves. These scrolls terminate at the four corners in an ornament faintly resembling a lotus; the "waves" are plain terra-cotta, and behind them there is cross hatching. The rest of the plate is a dead black, and upon this black central square, to the right, is a terra-cotta square, and upon this smaller square, in three lines, is *Case.... No.....* (in script) and *Hooton Library*, not in Roman, but in old English characters. Resting upon the inscribed square and against the border to the right, is a

Georgian shield, couché, also terra-cotta, bearing the Stanley arms, with the badge of Ulster upon an angular eared shield. The plate is an etching, printed in black upon terra-cotta paper, and it certainly is a very eccentric performance. Lord de Tabley gives its date as about 1810.

The Landscape Style is well represented by the work of Pye, a Birmingham engraver, in the book-plate of *Thos. Nicholson, Stockport, 1798.* The Nicholson arms are carved upon an oval stone, which rests against the trunk of a weather-beaten oak, to the right of the picture, and in the distance is a house on the margin of a lake. Mr. Nicholson, who came from Lichfield, was an attorney-at-law, and practised at Stockport. The plate afterwards came into the possession of his nephew, also an attorney-at-law, who had the inscription altered to *Peter Nicholson, Warrington;* and Mr. Peter Nicholson's elder son, the late Major Nicholson, who was for many years the deservedly respected Registrar of the Warrington County Court, had the inscription again altered to *Captn. Nicholson, Thelwall Lea.* The plate is now the property of the late Major Nicholson's eldest son, Captain Edward Nicholson, the present Registrar of the Warrington County Court, who has kindly lent it for the purpose of illustrating this paper. It is signed *Pye delin. et sct.* Pye also engraved the ex-libris of *T. W. Greene, Lichfield*, which resembles the Nicholson plate, having the same oval stone resting against an almost identical tree, but, instead of a house, Lichfield Cathedral is dimly visible in the distance.

Matthew Dobson Lowndes, a Liverpool attorney, who was born in 1797 and died in 1865, had a plate engraved, which reproduces that of Thomas Nicholson almost exactly. The only important differences are some foliage to the right and behind the old tree, and a motto-ribbon, inscribed

MACTE VIRTUTE ESTO, below the oval stone, which displays the Lowndes arms. The name *M. D. Lowndes* is in scrolled old English characters, and the plate is signed *Eng: by W. Coutts Liverpool.*

A somewhat peculiar landscape plate, signed *Smith Engr. St. Mary's Gate* [Manchester] deserves a passing notice. The owner's name, *John Mangnall, Manchester*, appears below a square frame, round the four sides of which, in large ornamental script characters, are the words RETIREMENT, RURAL QUIET, FRIENDSHIP, BOOKS; which, though pleasantly suggestive in themselves, effectually destroy the appearance of this book-plate. The frame encloses a view of a cottage, with sheep peacefully grazing on the banks of a lake, and, in the distance, there is a church spire among the trees. In the foreground a tree overhangs a rugged rock, on the face of which are the Mangnall arms (granted 1765): Argent, a swepe or catapult Azure, on a chief per fesse embattled Or and Gules a crescent; and the crest, an eagle with wings elevated, crowned with an eastern crown. The owner of the plate was a near relative of Miss Mangnall, who wrote the well known school-book *Mangnall's Questions*, and more distantly related to Mrs. Potter, the talented authoress of a delightful book, called *Lancashire Memories*. Mrs. Potter's father had a curious plate engraved, with an oval shield in a Chippendale-like frame, having a large palm branch at one side, a branch of bay at the other, and the rose, shamrock and thistle below; it is inscribed *Samuel Kay*, and was engraved about 1820.

Dr. James Kendrick, of Warrington (born 1771, died 1847), had a book-plate engraved, without helm or mantlet, in the Jacobean style; such a one as might have been executed about the year 1730. His son, Dr. James Kendrick, of Warrington, our late worthy local antiquary (who was an enthusiastic

collector of ex-libris*), at the suggestion of Dr. Jackson Howard, had a plate engraved in the Early Armorial style, dated 1865, from which my own ex-libris was afterwards copied. In arranging such examples as these, the difficulty is to know where they should be placed. Certainly not with the earlier specimens of the styles which they imitate, or we should lose the advantage of chronological arrangement, and this it is very desirable to retain as far as possible. The 1865 plate might perhaps go with the series of "Modern, Helm and Mantlet"; but the earlier one, probably engraved about the year 1805, has neither helm nor mantlet, and we are compelled to place it with the "Sundries," an unsatisfactory arrangement for a characteristic specimen. For ex-libris like these, which are engraved in the style of a period to which they do not belong, it is convenient to have a separate group, called ADAPTATIONS, and in a very large collection, these might be subdivided into the usual styles.

The Early Armorial plate of *Fr. Dickins Armig. 1795*, belongs to the class of Adaptations, being an exact copy of that of *Ambrose Dickens, 1740*, leaving out the shaded background.

Before leaving the Kendrick book-plates, allusion should be made to a very curious plate, drawn in lithographic ink for the late learned doctor, by H. J. Bellars in 1853, and inscribed *No. . . . . E. libris Jacobi Kendrick, M.D. de Warrington*. Round this inscription, and separated by stiff scrolls, are pictures of the town of Warrington in 1783 and six other local views, as well as a representation of the Loyal Warrington Volunteer of 1798. A truly characteristic memorial of the doctor's love of his native town, conspicuous in his generosity to the

* Dr. Kendrick's collection of book-plates is now incorporated with that of Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., of Cork.

Warrington Museum, Library, and Art Gallery. This plate formed the border of the title-page of Dr. Kendrick's *Warrington Worthies*, published in 1853, and, with a suitable inscription, it may now be seen in some of the volumes presented by him to the Warrington Museum during his lifetime. In our plan of arrangement these two copies of the same plate would be separated; one would fall into the "Landscape (modern)" group, and the other would be placed with the "Collegiate" series, which includes the libraries of Colleges, the Inns of Court, the Heralds' College, Sessions Houses, Schools, Societies, Public Libraries, &c.

A glance at the list of Lancashire and Cheshire book-plates given below, will shew that many other examples might be described, but this paper is already sufficiently long, and I must reluctantly refrain from adding to it. The list includes only such plates as are moderately old; by which I mean examples engraved more than fifty years ago. Book-plates of recent date have comparatively little interest, unless they are particularly beautiful or curious in design, or belong to persons of eminence. By far the greatest interest attaches to ex-libris which were engraved before the beginning of the present century.

Some modern examples of English plates, however, far exceed most of the older ones in beauty. C. W. Sherborn has engraved for the Duke of Westminster two plates, which are perhaps the finest of our modern ex-libris; by His Grace's kindness I am able to give a lithographic transfer from the larger one here. Both of these examples are inscribed *Hugh, Duke of Westminster, Eaton, 1884.* The smaller one is remarkable for its compactness and the minuteness of its details, the larger one for its depth and spirit, and the originality and boldness of

VIRTUS NON STEMMA
HUGH.DUKE OF WESTMINSTER
EATON.1884.

its design. The former somewhat resembles the plate of *Henry, Duke of Kent, 1713*, but its effect is more pleasing and artistic.

Le Keux has engraved for Captain *Edward Arthur White, F.S.A.* (1878), and for Miss Boyd, *E libris Jvliane Boyd* (1877), circular ex-libris with architectural work round the arms, which are among the most exquisite works of this nature. Again, the plates of Robert Day, Charles Lilburn, and others, by J. Vinycomb, are original and elegant in design.

The plates, too, of the late Mr. Planché, Somerset Herald (to which justice is not done in the reproduction given in the *Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer*, vol. ii, p. 277), the Earl of Bradford, Sir Henry Fox Bristowe, Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster (by Barclay), Mr. Cussans, the heraldic author, the Marquess of Northampton, the Marquess of Ripon, Captain Parker (by Downy), Earl Cowper, Edward Morton, Lord Crewe, John Ayshford Wise, and others, in various styles of art, leave nothing to be desired, and have the advantage of being in strictly correct heraldic taste.

Another very effective class of modern ex-libris is the heavy-looking woodcut, frequently with a black background, and sometimes resembling a sixteenth century printer's mark. Among these may be mentioned the plates of Her Majesty the Queen, Isaac Saunders Leadam, A.M., Henry Peckitt, W. Harry Rylands (by Menestrier), two plates of the Bolitho family, Hastings Duke of Bedford, John Scott Russell, F. R. C. Grant, the Chetham Library, the late Evelyn Philip Shirley (2 varieties), Hamilton Aidé, Hugh F. Hornby, J. Eliot Hodgkin, Henry Douglas Eshelby, Mr. Warburton of Arley, Charles Arthur Wynne Finch, 1878, Sir Thomas Riddell, and Robert Hovenden, 1874, as being particularly

happy in design and effect. Many of these woodcuts are by Harry Soane and others are by Moring.

Again, some modern etched plates are, from the nature of the work, peculiarly artistic and effective, and it seems probable that this art will be more generally employed than hitherto in the production of book-plates. The two etched plates of *The Rev. Charles Robertson Manning, M.A., Diss Rectory, Norfolk, 1883*, and the *Rev. Charles Upwood Manning, B.A., 1884*, both by C. J. W. Winter, are the prettiest modern examples of the landscape style that I have seen. The former has a view of Diss Rectory, with a shield resting against a tree, and a helmet on the ground surmounted by the crest, in the foreground; and the latter has a shield of eight quarters (1 and 8 Manning, 2 Upwood, 3 Cockayne, 4 Donne, 5 Sayer, 6 Amyas, 7 Robertson) with helm, mantlet and crest, in the foreground, and the church and village of Diss are seen, between the trees, in the distance. This picturesque view is taken from the Rectory meadow, and the effect of distance is well managed, the details of the church not having been sacrificed. There is a peaceful air about these pictures, suggestive of a pleasant summer's day in the country, far away from the smoke and noise of the town; the same favourite dog may be seen in both plates, and in the former the net on the lawn is prepared for tennis.

Lastly, the non-heraldic etched plate of the author of the *Guide to the Study of Book-Plates*, by W. B. Scott, is a charming picture of the corner of a study, and possesses an especial interest for collectors of ex-libris.

List of Lancashire & Cheshire Book-Plates,

ABOUT FIFTY YEARS OLD, AND UPWARDS.

The inscriptions on the plates are given in full, with the names of the engravers, &c.
Plates which may not belong to Lancashire or Cheshire are marked with an asterisk.
Additions are placed within square brackets.

ABBREVIATIONS.

b.—born. *m.*—married. *d.*—died. *succ.*—succeeded. *æt.*—aged. *anon.*—anonymous. *vars.*—varieties. *c.*—circa. *cr.*—created.

Collegiate Ex-Libris,

INCLUDING PUBLIC LIBRARIES, ETC.

Abdias Ashton SS^{æ}. Theolog. Bac. Ecclesiæ de *Middleton* in agro *Lancastrensi* Rector, & hujus olim Collegii Socius, Charissimæ Matri (nam pio hoc nomine moribundus jam apellavit Collegium) ad hunc, & alios libros emendos centum legavit marcas. *Anno* 1633. [St. John's College, Cambridge. Printed label with ornamental border.]

Ex dono Samuelis Malbon Cestriensis. Harmar sculp: 164 Piccadilly.

Public Chester Library. [Festoon.]

Liverpool Library. [Founded 1758. Chippendale book-case, &c.]

Liverpool Royal Institution, 1814. [Medal.]

Manchester Library. [Chetham arms. Chippendale.]

Manchester Circulating Library. [2 vars.]

Manchester Subscription Library. [Interior of Library.]

Rochdale Circulating Library.

The Early Armorial Style.

[Thomas Henry Ashurst of] Waterstock [b. 1672, d. 1744.]

Sr John Bridgeman of Castle Bromwich Bar^{t}: [and of Great Lever, co. Lanc.; b. 1667, d. 1747.]

Sr Orlando Bridgman, of Ridley, in the County of Chester, Bart., 1704 [d. 1738.]

The Honourable Brigadier Cholmondeley [d. 1775, æt. 67.]

Charles Cholmondeley of Vale Royall in Cheshire Esqr [b. 1685, d. 1726. 2 sizes, the smaller one the same plate as Thomas, but sometimes with a crescent for difference.]

The Right Honourable Hugh Lord Viscount Cholmondeley [d. 1725.]

The Right Honble Hugh Earl of Cholmondeley [d. 1725.]

Seymour Cholmondeley Esqr [b. 1690, d. 1739.]

Thomas Cholmondeley of Vale Royall in Cheshire Esqr [b. 1627, d. 1702.]

Sr Robert Salusbury Cotton, of Cumbermere in the County of Chester Bart. [d. 1748, æt. 53.]

Sir William Dawes 1704. [Bishop of Chester 1707-1713.]

[Edward, 11th Earl of Derby; d. 1776; anon.]

The Right Honble James Earl of Derby Lord of Man and y^e Isles, 1702. [d. 1736. 2 sizes.]

Dodington Egerton, Esq.

John Egerton, Esqr 1707 [of Broxton; b. 1656, d. 1732.]

Sr Thomas Grey Egerton Bar^t [m. 1748, d. 1756.]

George Farington de Worden in agro Lanc. [b. 1696, d. 1742.]

Gulielmus Fulford De Preston In Co$\tilde{m}$. Lancastriæ.

[Colonel Richard Gerard, who was cup-bearer to Queen Henrietta-Maria, and died at Ince in 1686, had a book-plate bearing a coat of arms quarterly, 1 and 4 a saltire, 2 and 3 a lion rampant. See *Hist. of the Church and Manor of Wigan*, by the Hon. and Rev. Canon Bridgeman, page 129, note.]

Sr Richard Grosvenor, of Eaton in Com. Cheshire Bar^t [succ. 1700, d. 1732.]

Thomas Hesketh de Rufforth in agro Lanc.

[Peter Leigh, Rector of Lymm, d. 1719; anon.]

Darcy Lever Esquire. Alkrington in comitat. Lancast. B. Cole sculp.

Edw. Longworth de upper Rawcliffe in Com Lancast: Armig.

William Maisterson, of Townsend, in Nantwitch. Esqr B. Cole, in St. Paul's Church Yd., sculp. [William altered to Thomas, and 1752 added in ink.]

Rigby Molyneux, of Preston.

Joseph Offley.

Christopher Parker of Bradkirke in Co$\tilde{m}$ Lancaster Esq.

[Alexander] Radclife [of Wythenshawe; b. 1677, d. 1735.]

Richardus Rawlinson, A.B. e Coll: Di: Ioan: Bapt: Oxon.

Ric. Rawlinson, A: M: e Coll: Di: Io: Bapt: Oxon: et R: S: S: M.B. [(ligulate) sculp.] [b. 1690, d. 1775. 2 sizes.]

Richard Shuttleworth, of Gawthorp in the County Palatine of Lancaster Esqr 1707.

Exlibris Bibliothecæ Domesticæ Richardi Towneley de Towneley in Agro Lancastrensi Armigeri Anno $\left\{\begin{smallmatrix}\text{Ætatis}:73\\ \text{Domini}:1702.\end{smallmatrix}\right.$ [b. 1628, d. 1707.]

John Venables of Agden in the County of Chester Esqr

John Ward of Capesthorne Com̄. Cestr. and of the Inner Temple Esqr 1704 [2 vars.; b. 1670, d. 1749.]

*John Ward.

The Jacobean Style.

*Carolus Barlow Coll: Eman.

*Richard Bostock, M.D.

*Owen Brereton [2 vars.; one with a crescent.]

[Bridgeman; anon.]

*Hen. Toye Bridgeman, 1746. Skinner.

Thomas Brotherton, of Hey in the County Palatine of Lancaster & of Grays Inn in Middlesex Esqr [b. 1658, d. 1702.]

Thomas Brotherton of Hey in the County of Lancaster. B.D. [b. 1697, d. 1757.]

Thos Buckley de Buckley.

Preston Christopherson, Lancaster.

[Crewe; anon.]

Croxteth Library [5th Viscount Molyneux; b. 1679, d. 1738.]

Davies Davenport Esqr of Woodford, Com. Cestr. & of the Inner Temple [b. 1696, d. 1740.]

[Gerard of Bryn; anon.]

Sr Robert Grosvenor of Eaton-Hall, in the County Palatine of Chester; of Swell Court in the County of Somerset; of Halkin-Hall in the County of Flint, and of Millbank Westminster in ye County of Midd^{x}. Bar^{t}: [b. 1695, succ. 1733, mar. 1730, d. 1765.]

*George Hepburn, M.D. [Manchester?]

Roger Hesketh [of Rossall.]

Rob. Hopwood in Agro Lanc.

William Horton Esqr. Chaderton.

Richd Massie Esqr. of Coddington Cheshire [d. 1770.]

Francis Massy, Esq., of Rixton, Lancashire, 1735. I. Skinner, Bath, Sculp^t. [b. 1704, d. 1748.]

Sir John Henry Moore.

Christophorus Rawlinson Armiger de Cark Hall in Com. Lancastr [b. 1677, d. 1733.]

[Richard?] Shuttleworth [of Gawthorp; b. 1683, d. 1749?]

[Ralph Standish, of Standish (impaling Howard†); anon.]

[Standish of Duxbury; anon.; motto, VIGILATE ET ORATE.]

[The same; anon.; with blank motto-ribbon.]

T. S[tandish].

Edward Stanley.

Jo. Tayler, M.D.

*William Wicksteed.

Johannes Winckley Arm^r Preston [circa 1730.]

*Francis Winnington, of Lincolns Inn, Esqr, 1732.

The Chippendale Style.

John Arden [of Harden; b. 1709, d. 1786.]

John Aspinall, Serj^t at Law.

William Assheton [of Downham; b. 1758, d. 1833.‡]

John Barcroft.

[Barlow; anon.] I + H [sculp.]

John Blakey [Blakey Hall, near Colne.]

John Bover, Esq. [Stockton Lodge, Warrington; Capt. R.N.; b. 1714, d. 1782.]

*Nathaniel Brassey.

Peter Brooke, Esquire, Astley [co. Lanc.]

*William Brooke, A.M.

Samuel Bulkeley [Incumbent of Pott Shrigley, 1762-1794.]

[Chadwick; anon.]

Ja^s Collinson, N.P.§ Lancaster.

† Lady Phillipa Standish, née Howard, died 1731.

‡ If this identification is correct, the plate was probably engraved for his father, Ralph Assheton; b. 1719, d. 1759.

§ Probably Notary Public.

*Edward Cotton.
[Sir] Robt Salusbury Cotton Trin: Hall Camb: [d. 1809.]
Robt Cunliffe. [Interior of Library; succ. bart. 1767.]
Daniel Dalby Liverpool. [Not armorial.]
[Downes of Shrigley, co. Chester; anon.]
Ra: Eddowes, Chester.
Charles Egerton.
Henry Egerton.
Wm Falconer Esqr, Chester. [Recorder; d. 1764, æt. 65.]
Hen. Fenton, Preston [1748, in ink.]
*Francis Forde.
Sr Thos Gerard Bart. 1750.
Honble: Booth Grey [b. 1740, d. 1802.]
[Hardman, Liverpool; anon.]
William Hardman [Manchester.]
T. Harris, M.D., Lancaster.
[Hesketh of Rufford; anon.]
Roger Hesketh, of Rossall, in the County of Lancaster, Esquire.
Sr Thos Hesketh, Bart, of Rufford, Lancashire.
*John Hollinworth.
Will Horton, Esqr. Chaderton. [cr. bart. 1764, d. 1774.]
Sr William Horton Bart Chaderton [ibid.]
George Kenyon, of Peel, Esqr [d. 1780.]
*[Lathom; anon.; motto, in ink—CONCORDIA AMICITIÆ VINCULUM.]
*Richd Leech.
Egerton Leigh [9 quarterings; Rector of Lymm & Archdeacon of Salop; b. 1732, d. 1798.]
Sir Ashton Lever.
Darcy Lever, Alkington [*sic.*] Cole, sculp.
George Lloyd, Esqr [of Hulme Hall; d. 1783.] Billinge, sculp.
John Lyon, Esqr, Warrington [b. 1688.]
*Saml Massey, M.D. I.H. [sculp.]
*George Molineux.
Thos Patten, of Bank, Esqr [b. 1730, d. 1806.]
Wm Pickance, Liverpool.

Pilkington [anon.; cupids at sides.]

*John Powys, Esqr.

*W. Radcliffe.

R. Richmond L.L.D. Lancastriensis.

Jno Sandbach, Surgeon, Chester.

Edward Segar, Gent [Barton House, Halsall; c. 1760.]

[Standish; anon.]

Law. Stanley, Esqr Ashenhurst [co. Staff., & Astle, co. Chester; succ. 1752.]

Sir Rowland Stanley Bar^t [d. 1761.]

The Revd Thos Stanley, Rector of Winwick [1742-1764.]

William Tatton of Withenshaw Cheshire [b. 1703, d. 1776.]

John Towneley of Corney House, Chiswick, in the County of Middlesex, Esqr.

John Towneley Esqr [the same plate; b. 1731, succ. 1807, d. 1813.]

Exlibris Bibliothecæ Domesticæ Joannis Towneley de Towneley, In Agro Lancastrensi Armigeri. [succ. 1807, d. 1813.]

Blayney Townley, Esq.

Charles Townley, Esqr, York Herald, of the College of Arms, London [afterwards Garter King of Arms and a Knight; b. 1713, d. 1774.]

John Warburton, Esqr, Somerset Herald at Arms & F.R.S. [of Bury, co. Lanc.; b. 1682, d. 1759.]

The Rev^d: John Watson. M.A. [Stockport; b. 1724, d. 1783.]

*Isaac Weld.

Thos Simeon Weld, Esqr [d. 1764.]

[White of Dalefords; anon.]

Chas: White F.R.S. [Manchester; b. 1728, d. 1813.]

Samuel Winstanley. John Robinson, Lancaster, Sc.

Sam. Worthington.

The Festoon Style.

William Aldersey, Esqr [motto, CONFIDO CONQUIESCO; of Chester; d. 1829, æt. 63?]

*Richard Astley.

*[Astley; anon.; motto, LEGITE ET DISCITE.]

*George Barclay.

James Barlow [of Bank.]

*Beeston.

H. Bickerstaff, Lancashire.

*Revd George Brereton.

Joshua Brookes A.M. [Manchester; b. 1754, d. 1821.]

Thomas Brooke.

Tho[s] Brooke [of Church Minshull; d. 1825.]

Edward Buckley of Buckley Lancashire [6 quarterings; d. 1816.]

Edward Buckley [of Buckley; 6 quarterings; d. 1816.]

John Buckley, Chester [d. 1805, æt. 45.]

Richard Fosbrooke Buckley, Chester [d. 1832, æt. 73? the same plate.]

*John Bulkeley.

Charles Chadwick, Middle Temple [Healey 1784, in ink; b. 1753, d. 1829.]

John Chadwick, Esq[r], Healey Hall [b. 1720, succ. 1756, d. 1800.]

[Clayton of] Little Harewood & Carr Hall, Lancashire. Skelton, fecit.

[Sir] R[obert] S[alusbury] Cotton [Bart.; d. 1809.]

Crewe Hall. Stuart, sc. [John Crewe, created Lord Crewe 1806; d. 1829.]

Richd Cross, Esq[r], Shaw-Hill [afterwards Legh of Adlington; d. 1822.]

Emma Cunliffe
Charlotte Cunliffe } [the same plate—later style.]

S[r] Ellis Cunliffe, Bar[t] [d. 1767.]

[Dunne; anon.? or cut off.]

Ex Libris Bibliothecæ Domesticæ Thomasi Eccleston de Scarisbrick in agro Lancastrensi Armigeri 1791.

[Philip Egerton, of Oulton; anon.; b. 1732, d. 1786.]

Ralph Fisher, Liverpool.

[Birkenhead Glegg of Irby & Backford, Lieut: Gen:; b. 1765, d. 1842; anon.]

*Murhall Griffith. Stuart, Chester [sculp. 2 sizes.]

*John Grosvenor, Surgeon.

Henry Hamer, Esq[r] [Liverpool.]

Harris, Manchester.

*Haughton.

John Hesketh.
[Holden; anon.; motto, PREND MOI TEL QUE JE SUIS.]
Samuel Kay, [Manchester later style.]
Oldfeld Kelsall Chester [b. 1730, d. 1817.]
John Roberts Kirby, Great Holland.
T. Langton.
Thomas Langton [Blythe Hall; b. 1770, d. 1838.]
Willm Langton [Kirkham; b. 1758, d. 1814.]
Mr. Leacroft, Chester.
Sir Ashton Lever.
John Lingard, B.D. [Stockport.]
Willm Lings [Manchester ?]
Gamaliel Lloyd [Manchester & London; b. 1744, d. 1817.]
Thomas Lowndes [Liverpool & Bath; d. 1828, æt. 81.]
Sir Henry Mainwaring Bar^t^ [b. 1782, d. 1860.]
[Sir] Thomas Stanley Massey, Puddington [Bart.; d. 1795, æt. 40.]
Sir Oswald Mosley, Bar^t^.
G. Perryn, Esq. [Trafford, Chester.]
[Pickering, of Thelwall Hall; anon.]
T[homas] A[bree] Pickering [Thelwall Hall; b. 1755, d. 1837; the same plate.]
John Pope [Unitarian Minister at Stand, 1769.]
Thos Jelf Powys [Moreton Hall & Sandbach.]
Revd Charles Prescot [Rector of Stockport; d. 1820.]
Prestwich.
Sir John Prestwich Bar^t^.
Pulford's [Chester.]
*John Rawlinson, M.D.
Richd Rowlinson, Warrington.
John Ridgway [Manchester; b. 1769, d. 1833.]
John W[ithenshaw] Ridgway [Manchester; b. 1803, d. 1851; the same plate.]
J. Shuttleworth.
Sir Edward Stanley [of Alderley, 5th Bart.; succ. 1755.]
Wm Thomas, Chester.
*Samuel Thornton.

Thomas Walker [Longford, Manchester.]

Holland Watson [Congleton.]

[John Willan of Gorton, d. 1820; anon.?]

The Allegoric Style.

Blayney Baldwyn, A.M. [Vicar of Sandbach, 1736-1740.]

*Charles Barlow, Esq., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge [3 sizes.]

*Charles Birch [cir. 1790.]

*Thomas Birch [cir. 1790.]

John Blackburne Esq. Orford. I K Sherwin fecit 1780. [b. 1754, d. 1833.]

E. Bolling, Surgeon, Bolton.

Rev. H. S. Cotton. P. Audinet, sculp. [Fishing implements.]

Sr Foster Cvnliffe Bar^t^. F. Bartolozzi fec. [b. 1755, d. 1834.]

Sir Robert H[enry] Cunliffe Bar^t^. F. Bartolozzi fec. [b. 1785, d. 1859; the same plate.]

James Currie, M.D. [Liverpool; column, cock, serpent, &c.; motto, VIGILANS ET AUDAX; not armorial.]

Esculapis Medical Library, Chester [pedestal with surgical instruments, &c.]

Edwd Garritte [Manchester.] Bolton [sculp.]

Hooton Library [classical border, with Stanley arms; c. 1810.]

Johnson, Att^y^, Congleton [cherubs supporting mantle behind arms.]

Egerton Leigh [Rector of Lymm; died 1798, æt. 66.]

J. M[ellor], Attorney at Law. Ashton under Lyne [masonic emblems; not armorial.]

E: Rogers, Liverpool [easel, book, &c.; not armorial.]

Revd W. Shepherd. G.C.B., fecit, Oct^r^., 1808. [Name on book, resting on lyre, roses, &c.]

Chas Townley Esqr Whitehall. [b. 1737, d. 1805.]

The Book-pile Style.

*Will. Worthington, D.D. [b. 1703, D.D. 1758, d. 1778.]

The Landscape Style.

John Andrews.

G. C. Bainbridge [Manchester.] Howitt [sculp.]

S. Barrow, Liverpool.

W. B. Chorley, Liverpool. [Banner, sc.] [2 vars.]

*[Fleming; anon.]

Johnston Gildart Liverpool.

[Hatfield, Manchester; anon.]

M[atthew] D[obson] Lowndes [Liverpool; b. 1797, d. 1865.]
Eng. by W. Coutts, Liverpool.

[Lowndes, Liverpool; name cut off. Georgian shield with crest above, leaning against rocks and trunk of tree; motto on ribbon on ground.]

John Mangnall, Manchester. Smith, Engr., St. Mary's Gate.

Thos Nicholson, Stockport, 1798 [b. 1746.]
Pye, delin. et sct.

Peter Nicholson, Warrington [b. 1779, d. 1851.] } the same plate.†

Edwd Place [Manchester.]

[Rev. Canon James] Winfield [Vicar of St Oswald's, Chester; d. 1807.] Hunter sc.

*James Yates. Allen, sct., Birmingm. [Water, shrubs, &c.]

Late Armorial Style.

Egerton Leigh, Esqr [of West Hall, High Leigh; m. 1778, d. 1833.]

[Rawlinson of Cark Hall, or Rigg of Wood Broughton; anon.]

Sr Walter Rawlinson, Knt., of Stow Hall, in the County of Suff., F.R.S. & F.S.A. [d. 1805.]

Mantles of Estate.

Thomas Cowper, Esqr. Overlegh [b. 1742, d. 1788.]

The Honourable Francis Henry Egerton, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, &c., &c., &c.

*Elizabeth Kelsall.

Arms with Supporters.

PLATES NOT BELONGING TO ANY PARTICULAR STYLE.

[Egerton, Bart.; anon.; 2 crests, no mantling.]

J. N. Lees [Oldham; arms, &c., of the Earl of Lichfield—assumed.]

† Inscription again altered to Captn Nicholson, Thelwall Lea [b. 1816, d. 1888.]

Henry Cornwall Legh [of East Hall, High Legh; b. 1734, d. 1791.]

High Legh Library. Case ...; shelf ...; No. ...

Earl of Rock Savage.

[5th Earl of Stamford and Warrington; b. 1737, d. 1819; anon.]

The right Honourable John Fleming, Baron De Tabley, of Tabley House, in the County Palatine of Chester, Colonel of the Kings Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry, & Baronet. Engd. for Messrs. Ollivants by J. Buck. [b. 1762, cr. 1826, d. 1827.]

Plain Shields. (1.)

GEORGIAN AND STUART SHIELDS, WITHOUT HELM OR MANTLING.

Atherton of Walton Lancashire.

J. T. Atherton, Esqr., Walton, Lancashire, of the 6th Dragoons.

*Th: P. Banner [scrolled at the two upper points.]

Thomas Barrow [of Pendleton; impaling Hardman.]

[Viscount] Belgrave [1784-1802.]

[Brooke, of Norton, Bart.; anon.; on an oval.]

Henry Calveley Cotton.

George James Cholmondeley [afterwards 4th Earl.]

[William] Davenport [of Bramhall; b. 1745, d. 1829; 2 vars., one with a motto.]

Thomas Earle [of Spekelands; m. 1786.]

Revd Philip Egerton.

Will Ffarington, Esqr [of Worden b. 1766; d. 1837.]

J. N. Fazakerley, Esq.

[Fox, of Statham Lodge, co. Chester; anon.; motto, PRODESSE QUAM CONSPICI.]

John Glegg [of Irby; d. 1804, æt. 72.]

*Griffith [Chester?]

John Hall [of Manchester; Byfield on escutcheon of pretence.]

Thos James Hatfield, Manchester.

William Robert Hay Esqr. [Rochdale, barrister-at-law; afterwards Vicar of Rochdale.]

William Robert Hay M.A. [Rochdale; b. 1761, d. 1839; the same plate.]

Ja^s Hodson Esqr. Wigan.

Geoffry Hornby.

Charles Lowndes [Liverpool; b. 1774, d. 1865.]

Richard Lyster, Rowton.

Sir Egerton Leigh, Bart.

Sir Samuel Egerton Leigh.

*Roger M. Manwaring.

*John Mather.

John McCreery [Liverpool.]

[Moore of Liverpool; anon.]

Domville Poole, Aul: Trin: Cant: [formerly Halsted; of Lymm; b. 1761, d. 1795.]

*Robt Prescott, Esqr. Michell, Bond St. [sculp.]

Thos Saml Rawson [banker, Rochdale.]

Thomas Sunderland [The Lund, Ulverston.]

Tollemache.

William Unsworth.

F. St John Yates, Esqre [Sandbach.]

Joseph Yates Esqre [Peel, co. Lanc.]

Plain Shields. (2.)

HEATER, SQUARE, ANGULAR, VICTORIAN, COLLEGE OF ARMS, ETC. SHIELDS, WITHOUT HELM OR MANTLING.

W. Harrison Ainsworth [the "Lancashire novelist;" b. 1805.]

Robert Greene Bradley, Slyne House, Lancaster [b. 1788, m. 1820, succ. 1825.]

Thos Ridgway Bridson.

Thomas Byrth [D.D., F.S.A., Rector of Wallasey; b. 1793, d. 1849.]

Henry John Cauty [Liverpool.]

Elias Chadwick, Swinton Hall [d. 1825.]

John Chadwick, Esqr., Healey Hall, Lancashire, 1791 [26 quarterings; b. 1720, d. 1800.]

Revd Charles Butler Clough [of Chester; 1812 in pencil.]

John Crossley of Scaitcliffe [d. 1830.]

James Dearden, Rochdale. [3 vars.]

Charles Earle [b. 1798.]

Joshua Edwards [of Manchester and Denbighshire. Eng. by Buck?]

Lt Col. [Edward Holt] Glegg [of Backford; b. 1809, d. 1877.]

Thomas Greene, M.P. [of Slyne; b. 1794, d. 1872.]

[Hargreaves; anon.]

John Hargreaves [of Ormerod House; sheriff, 1825; d. 1834.]

Thomas Heywood [Manchester.] T. Buck, sc.

Charles Hoghton.

David Holt [Manchester.]

James John Hornby.

George Anthony Legh Keck [succ. 1797, m. 1802.]

Lister [Liverpool.]

[Anthony Littledale, of Everton House; b. 1777, d. 1820; anon.; motto, FAC ET SPERA.]

*John Mainwaring.

[Richard] Massie of Coddington [b. 1801.]

James Pownall.

John Spencer Raby. [Eng. by Buck?]

Rider [of Collyhurst Hall.]

J. T. Rowlandson.

J. G. Royds.

T. Ryder [Salford.]

Richard Saunders [Wennington Hall.]

Thomas Molyneux Seel [formerly Unsworth; Huyton Hey; m. 1823, d. 1881.]

*[Shuttleworth; anon.]

*Henry Shuttleworth.

[Stanley; anon.]

[Sir] John Tobin [Liscard Hall; b. 1770, kntd. 1821, d. 1850.]

[William Wagstaff, Warrington; anon.]

John Walker, Weaste Hall, Lancashire.

John Wheelton [Manchester.]

Whitaker [of Newchurch & Tunstead; anon.]

Edward Bootle-Wilbraham [created Lord Skelmersdale 1828; 12 quarterings.]

Thomas Carill Worsley Esqr [Platt, n^{r} Manchester.]

Charles Carill Worsley Esqr.

Cecil D. Wray A.M., F.C.C. Manchester. Fothergill, sc. [b. 1788, d. 1866.]

Frederic Yates.

Plain Shields. (3.)

EARED SHIELDS, WITHOUT HELM OR MANTLING.

*R. B. Aldersey.

Jonathan Andrew [Manchester.]

John Arden [1802, in ink; of Harden; b. 1742, d. 1823.]

James Aspinall [Rochdale, 1826; impaling Lake.]

James Bateson, Liverpool. Warwick, sc., 145, Strand.

John Wm Birch.

Revd Charles Smith Bird.

Birley of Preston [woodcut.]

[Richard Birley of Kirkham; impaling Hardman of Manchester; anon. ?] Buck, Sculpt.

W. F. Blencowe, M.D., Lowick Hall, Lancashire.

Charles James Blomfield, D.D., Bishop of Chester.

Wilson Braddyll Esqre [formerly Gale, of Conishead Priory; d. 1818.]

Fran^s Wm Brereton.

Joseph Brereton [Speke Hall; 8 quarterings.]

Richard Brooke of Handford [b. 1761, d. 1852.]

[Francis] Burton [of Redavells, near Bury.] Engd. by J. Buck, Manchr [in Nov., 1828; 32 quarterings.]

Thomas Byrth, D.D., F.S.A. [Rector of Wallasey; b. 1793, d. 1849.]

Edward Cardwell.

G. Critchley, Chapel Str., Salford [1826.]

[Crossley of] Scaitcliffe [no crest.]

The same plate with crest.

Robert Ellis Cunliffe [of Bury.]

Rowland Egerton.

[Sir] Rowland Errington [11th Bart.; b. 1809, succ. 1863, d. 1875.]

*T. Fleming [Manchester ?]
*W. Fleming [Manchester ?] } [the same plate.]

B. Fielding, Eman: Col: [Curate St John's Ch., Manchester, 1825.]

John Fitchett [Warrington; b. 1776, d. 1838.]

John Frederic Foster [Stipendiary Magistrate, Manchester, 1825; m. 1817.]

T[homas] K[irkland] Glazebrook [Warrington; b. 1780, d. 1855.]
Glazebrook [Warrington; the same plate.]
[Glegg; anon.] } [the same plate; b. 1809, d. 1877.]
L[t] Col. Glegg }
Matthew Gregson, Armiger [Liverpool.] W. Clements, sculp.
W. B[ooth] Grey.
[Harter, Broughton Hall, Manchester; anon.]
Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., Rufford Hall, Lancashire.
William Hesketh [cir. 1830.]
Thomas Hibbert [Birtles Hall, co. Chester.]
J. F. Hindle.
H. Brock Hollinshead [2 crests.]
[Rev.] F. Iliff [D.D.]
John Will[m] Jodrell, Henbury [b. 1808, d. 1858.]
M[r] Edward Kinnersly.
John Legh, of Booths, 1824.
[Legh, of] Norbury Booths Hall 1826 [10 quarterings.]
William Wrixon Leycester.
Henry Anthony Littledale of Bolton Hall [b. 1810, d. 1859.]
[Mills of Litchborough, co. Lanc.; anon.]
Anthony Lancaster Molyneux [Liverpool.] Warwick, sc., 145, Strand.
Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., Rolleston Hall.
[Okill of Liverpool.]
George Ormerod. D.C.L. Sedbury Park. B Warwick sc. 145 Strand.
[b. 1785, m. 1808.]
John Palmer Architect. [Manchester.]
[Rev. Owen Parr, vicar of Preston; anon.]
A. T. Patterson [Liverpool.]
James Pedder.
[Pedder & Newsham quarterly; anon.]
George Philips [M.P., of Sedgley; b. 1766, cr. bart. 1828.]
*John Pickford.
Radford [Manchester.]
Joseph H. Richardson.
Henry Robertson Sandbach.
Christopher Shaw Roe, Summer Hill, n[r] Macclesfield.

Slater, of Chesterfield & Liverpool.

Richard Bryan Smith, F.A.S. [Pygons Hall, Ormskirk.]

Edw[d] Standish, Esq[r]., Standish Hall [formerly Towneley; b. 1740, d. 1807.]

Giles Thornber, Esq., Poulton le Fylde [b. 1776, d. 1860.]

Robert Thornely.

John Thornycroft.

*James Tipping.

Henry Tomkinson, Dorfold [water-mark 1807; b. 1741, d. 1822.]

[Townshend of Wincham Hall; anon.]

Thomas Joseph Trafford [of Trafford; 18 quarterings; b. 1778, d. 1852.]

Rich[d] Turner, Warrington.

George Venables Vernon, Baron of Kinderton. Yates sculp. [b. 1709, cr. 1762, d. 1780.]

S[amuel] Hibbert-Ware [M.D., Hale Barns, Cheshire; b. 1782, d. 1848; fac-simile autograph.]

*[Watson; anon.]

George Wilbraham [Delamere House; b. 1779, d. 1852.]

Tho[s] P[atten] Wilson [formerly Patten, afterwards Wilson-Patten; b. 1770, d. 1827.]

John Will[m] Whittaker, Blackburn, Lancashire.

Thomas Woodcock [Wigan; b. 1769, d. 1850.]

Shields with Helm and Mantlet, or with Helm and no Mantlet, or with Mantlet and no Helm.

(MODERN STYLE).

[C.D.] Archibald [Rusland Hall.]

Barnston [Crewe Hill, co. Chester.]

I. Bentley, Birch House [Manchester.]

John Booth. Yates & Hess, Liverpool [sculp. 3 verses below.]

W[illiam] C[harles] Booth, Twemlow Hall, Cheshire [formerly Bache; b. 1793.]

Geo. Bover [Stockton Lodge, Warrington, D.L.; b. 1764, d. 1839; 3 vars.]

Cornelius Bourne, of Stalmine Hall, Fleetwood.

Charles Bradbury [Manchester.]

Sir Thomas Brancker, Liverpool [b. 1783, d. 1853.]

Samuel Brooks [Manchester; impaling Hale.] J. Buck, Engr.

Alexander Brown.

*Sir John Bulkeley.

Henry Byrom.

Alfred Clegg of Liverpool.

James Darbishire [Rivington.]

Doddington Library. [Arms of Broughton and Delves quarterly.]

[John Ferriar, M.D., Manchester; b. 1764, d. 1815; anon.]

The Rev; Henry Fielding, M.A., Chaplain of Christ's Coll; Manchester.

J. Fleming [Pendleton, 1823.]

[Fletcher of St Michael's Mount, Liverpool.]

Revd Ja^{s} Folliott [Chester?]

Edward Hay, M.A. [Rochdale; no helm, but the arms and crest are placed upon the centre of a complicated mantlet-like ornament, which issues in many foliations from all sides, from behind the arms.]

John Hughes, 1813.

W. Hulton, Esqr.

John Isherwood, of Marple and Wyberslegh Halls in Cheshire, and of Bradshawe Hall in Lancashire [b. 1776, d. 1839.]

[Edmund Dawson Legh of] Norbury Booths Hall, 1826. Suffield, sc., 233, Strand. [b. 1801, d. 1845.]

Egerton Leigh Esqre [West Hall; (uncut mantlet in diverging folds) d. 1833.]

John Lowe, Shepley Hall.

Robert Mann, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; Manchester. Lizars, sc.

Marbury [4 quarters, 2 helmets and crests.]

[Sir] Joseph Edmonds Moore [Bart.]

*John Moss [Manchester?]

Edward Parker, Esq., Alkincoats, Lancashire.

Henry Newsham Pedder [Whinfield, Preston.]

James Pedder, Esq., Ashton Lodge, co. Lancaster.

John Prescott [Dalton Hall, Wigan.] J. Clements, sc., Oxford.

Thomas Raffles, D.D., L.L.D. [Liverpool; b. 1788, d. 1863.]

Sir T. Stamford Raffles. Huntly, sc., 74, New Bond St.
Christopher Rawlinson [of Cark Hall, co. Lanc.]
Ridgway [Ridgmont? anon.]
Joseph Ridgway, Ridgmont.
Robin [Grove Hill, West Kirby.]
Thomas Rodick [Gateacre.]
[Rodick of Gateacre; anon.]
Peter Rothwell [Sunning Hill.]
Kay-Shuttleworth, Gawthorpe Hall.
Wm Standish Standish [formerly Carr; of Duxbury; b. 1807, m. 1829.]
William Thornhill [Southwood, Bramhall.]
[Thomas Tipping of Davenport Hall; d. 1846, æt. 73; anon.]
John Twemlow, Esq.
Nathan Worthington [Hollinwood.]

Crests only.

*Peter Arkwright.
*[Anon. Richd Arkwright, in ink.]
Revd Richard Appleton [Liverpool; water-mark 1829.]
Richard Birley.
Josias Booker [Liverpool.]
Revd H. Brancker.
Orlando J[ack] C[harles] Bridgeman [b. 1823.]
Joseph Brooks, Everton Hill.
Edwin Corbett [Tilston Lodge, Tarporley.]
Crewe Hall. Stuart, S. [Crest and coronet, festoon borders.]
George Cunliffe [Canon and Vicar of Wrexham?]
Sir R[obert] H[enry] Cunliffe, Bart. [b. 1785, d. 1859.]
[Earl of Derby; anon.; cir. 1830.] } [Used by the present earl and the late earl.]
[The same, with a garter.] }
Richard Egerton [on a garter round the crest.]
Tho. Falconer, Esqr., Chester.
T. K. G[lazebrook, Warrington; cir. 1798; crest of Palmer.]
T[homas] K[irkland] Glazebrook [Warrington; b. 1780, d. 1855.]
Robert Hesketh Esqr. Heysham Lanc^re^.

Sir H[enry] P[hilip] Hoghton, Bart., Walton Hall [b. 1768, d. 1835.]

Peter Leigh [Rector of Lymm; b. 1782, d. 1841; octagon.]

[Trafford Leigh] Oughtrington Hall [b. 1770, d. 1859; 2 crests.]

E[dward] L[owndes; festoon.]

Lord Lilford. [Coronet above crest.]

James Marsden, Junr, Liverpool.

William Marriott [of Prestwich Wood.]

[Sir] J[oseph] E[dmonds] M[ore.] F. H., sc.

L[ewin] M[ozley, Liverpool.]

Assheton Pownall [b. 1822.]

James Pownall [of Pownall; b. 1791, m. 1818.]

Thomas Edmund Petty [Liverpool.]

Theodore W[oolman] Rathbone, Allerton Priory [b. 1798, d. 1863.]

Robert Atherton Rawstorne [Rector of Warrington; b. 1780, m. 1823.]

Thos G[lazebrook] Rylands [Warrington, 1835; stencil; b. 1818.]

Charles Stanley.

[Sir Thomas] Tobin. Franklin, Sculpt.* [b. 1806, kntd. 1855, d. 1881.]

James Egerton Warburton [Rector of Warburton; b. 1807, d. 1849; 2 crests.]

*Wm. Wicksteed. [Fac-simile autograph.]

B. E. W., Manchester.

B. Withington [of Parkfield.]

Adaptations.

Robert Clay, Liverpool. [Chippendale.]

[Dixon of Astle; anon. Chippendale.]

James Kendrick, M.D., F.L.S. [Warrington; b. 1771, d. 1847. Jacobean.]

J. Twemlow, Esq., Hatherton, Cheshire. E. B. Taylor, sc., 2, Macclesfd St. [Early Armorial.]

J. Twemlow, Esqre., Hatherton. [Chippendale.]

William Twemlowe, of Hatherton, in Cheshire, Esqre. [Early Armorial.]

* Inscription now altered to A. Aspinall Tobin.

William Twemlowe, of Hatherton, in Cheshire, Esquire, 1686 [d. 1843. Early Armorial.]

[Dr. Jackson Howard has 16 varieties of the Twemlow plates, including one dated 1730, one with two crests only, and another with supporters !]

Sundries, belonging to no particular style.

Aldersey of Aldersey in Cheshire, 1755.

Mrs. Alsop, Litchford Hall [impaling Bradock; ornamental floral and scroll lozenge.]

T[homas]. B[arritt]. 1794 [Manchester; d. 1820; portrait with motto, PROFERT ANTIQUA IN APRICUM.]

[Clayton of Adlington, Bart.; anon.; circular.]

Daulby. No.... [Liverpool.]

Dawson of Low Wray [& Liverpool].

Sir Philip de Grey Egerton, de Egerton & Olton [b. 1806; circular.]

Sibella Egerton [lozenge; m. 1808 Randle Wilbraham of Rode?]

Revd Thos Hinde, M.A. [Winwick Grammar School; b. 1800, d. 1851.]

George Legh Esqr [of East Hall; b. 1703, d. 1780.]

[The same plate, anon.]

Mary Leigh [lozenge.]

Georgius Leicester Warren Dominus De Tabley [a seal.]

[Lomax of Lomax Fold; anon.]

T. B. Oldfield [eared shield on cut and scrolled frame,]

R. Townley Parker [of Cuerden Hall; sheriff, 1817; oval garter surrounding arms; crest above.]

Marmaduke Theakston [Liverpool?]

Sig: Caroli Townley Armig: Claren^{x}. Regis Armorum [afterwards Garter King of Arms and a Knight; b. 1713, d. 1774; a seal.]

Sigillum: Rolandi: Warburton: de: Arley [b. 1804; a seal.]

Names only, some within borders.

D. Abercromby, Printer, Liverpool.

John Ainsworth, Wigan. T.E. [ligulate] sculp. [Chippendale border.]

Bolton Public Library. This Book to be kept Days. [printed label, with border.]

Jonathan Brooks, Trinity College, Cambridge.
Rev. W. Caine, M.A., Manchester.
W. Cleavin, Manchester. [Chippendale border.]
J. Collinson, Lancaster.
*Mr. Hart Cotton. [Chippendale border.]
Sarah Fyge Egerton. Printed 1705 at Winslow. Clarinda.
P. Holland, Bolton.
*P. Holland [Knutsford?]
Thos Hoyle Junr., May-field, Manchester.
Edwd Jackson's Book, 1804.
This Book belongs to John Lang, printer, Liverpool. [Verses.]
R. Rowlinson, Attorney at Law, Warrington.
E. C. Shelmerdine, Plymouth Grove, Chorlton Row.
Jno Smith, Surgeon, Lancaster. Leatherbar°, Del. et Sculp.
*Henry Vernon, Ann. Dom. 1633.
Warrington Circulating Library.

It would have been impossible for me to draw up the foregoing list of upwards of 500 book-plates without the assistance of other collectors, and I desire to thank Lord De Tabley, M.A., F.S.A.; Augustus W. Franks, Esq., C.B., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.; Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., Maltravers Herald Extraordinary; the Rev. Thomas W. Carson, M.A.; the Rev. C. R. Manning, M.A., F.S.A.; the Rev. F. R. Ellis, M.A.; J. P. Earwaker, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.; Robert Day, Esq., F.S.A., M.R.I.A.; James Latter, Esq.; T. Algernon Earle, Esq.; the Rev. Canon Morris, M.A.; W. C. Atkinson, Esq.; A. Aspinall Tobin, Esq.; Mr. Folkard,* of the Wigan Free Library; Mr. Albert Sutton; and Mr. Shaw, of the Liverpool Atheneum, who

* Mr. Folkard suggests that librarians of public libraries should follow his example and make an index of the book-plates which are to be found in the various volumes in their respective libraries: an excellent suggestion.

have kindly assisted me by contributing many additions to this list, including notes of a number of ex-libris which I have never seen. Some additions have also been made from a manuscript in the Manchester Free Library, entitled *Heraldica Lancastria*, by Jesse Lee, Manchester, 1826-1833.

It is intended that all plates less than 50 years old should be excluded from the list, and that the inscriptions should be given exactly, with the names of the engravers, as signed by them ; but I cannot hope that this collection is absolutely accurate in these respects, though every effort has been used to make it so ; nor do I suppose it is complete. Any additions or corrections which may be sent to me will be very acceptable, and will be printed in due course.

NOTES ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF STRATHCLYDE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE APOSTLE OF LANCASHIRE.

By Andrew E. P. Gray, M.A., F.S.A.,

RECTOR OF WALLASEY.

Read 1st November, 1888.

A CERTAIN amount of local interest attaches to the history of the Church of Strathclyde, for, as late as 150 years after the time when our English forefathers began to invade Britain, the kingdom of Strathclyde (or perhaps in speaking of that period one ought to say, the confederacy of which the King of Alclwyd was the head) stretched from the river Clyde to the Mersey, if not to the Dee. It was bounded on the north by the Scot kingdom of Dalriada, on the east by the English kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira, and on the south by the British kingdom of Gwynedd, and it thus took in the whole of the southwest of Scotland together with Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, and the West Riding, and (probably) part of Cheshire. Its chief towns were Alclwyd, a strongly fortified post in the extreme north (afterwards called Dumbarton, or the Fortress of the Britons), and Caer-luel, a name scarcely altered by the changes and chances of twelve centuries. The men of Strathclyde were *Welshmen*, *i.e.*, Britons, except in the extreme south-west corner of Scotland, where an offshoot of the Pictish nation inhabited Gallo-

way, sometimes in complete independence, at other times acknowledging the superiority of the neighbouring British king. For our purpose to-night, however, we will consider Galloway as part of Strathclyde, and try to sketch the Church history of this region from the earliest dawn of Christianity in it down to the middle of the twelfth century, when the Bishopric of Carlisle was founded as a diocese in the Province of York and the Bishopric of Glasgow was revived as an integral portion of the Scotch Church.

There is thus in our subject to-night very little room for original research. You may have heard of the man who had to write a paper on Chinese metaphysics, and how he turned in his Encyclopædia to the article on China and to that on metaphysics, and then "combined his information"; in the same way I have turned to every book bearing upon the subject, on which I could lay hands, and combined my information, picking up a few facts here and a few there, which perhaps have never before been collected into one whole, and drawing conclusions from them, which perhaps have never before been inferred. My gratitude is more especially due—not indeed to encyclopædic articles on Strathclyde and the Church, but—to the invaluable work on *Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents relating to Great Britain and Ireland*, edited by the late Mr. Haddan and the Bishop, whose loss we of the Diocese of Chester are now mourning, and to Mr. Skene's most painstaking book on Celtic Scotland, and to Mr. Green's *Making of England*, and to Dr. Bright's *Early English Church History*. But, before touching on the history of the Church of Strathclyde, it might be wise to sketch the history of the State, as shortly as possible and with the introduction of as few unfamiliar names as may be.

I.—In the latter half of the sixth century Strath-

clyde was full of warring tribes, some pagan, and some already Christian, owing for the most part to the labours of S. Kentigern, of whom we shall have to speak at greater length later on. The battle of Arthuret, a few miles north of Carlisle, in 573 gave the upper hand to the Christians, but did not weld the tribes into one realm, for two years later there were no fewer than four British kings fighting against the English king of Bernicia, whose kingdom only stretched from the Forth to the Tees. The native British party however was now gradually gaining power, and the Romanized semi-civilised Britons were unable to hold their own. After Arthuret (thanks partly to the exertions of King Rhydderch and partly no doubt to the effect of S. Kentigern's successful preaching of Christianity) the north-western Britons became fused into a confederacy, which was glad before long to make an alliance with the Scots of Dalriada against the English of Northumberland, and to follow the lead of the Scotsman Aedhan, who, nearly 30 years before, had been consecrated king by S. Columba. The Northumbrian king, however, crushed this alliance in 603 at the great battle of Dawston, in the valley of Liddisdale—a battle that awakens an unwonted note of triumph in the gentle Bæda. It was an obstinate fight; the English lost their king's brother, and the force that he had led was cut to pieces; but only a few Scotchmen succeeded in escaping, whilst the field was piled with the British dead. The northern part of Strathclyde lay now at the mercy of the English, but no effort seems to have been made to seize the land for settlement. Ten years later the same king of Northumberland won the decisive victory of Chester, and cut short Strathclyde by adding to his own realm all that part of it which lay south of the Ribble. The close of another ten years saw the boundaries of

Strathclyde narrowed again, when King Eadwine of Northumberland finished the conquest of Elmet, a British kingdom which (roughly speaking) answered to our West Riding.

These two blows, however, were speedily avenged by the last Briton, of whom it can be said that* he overthrew an English king—one who certainly had not taken to heart the lessons taught him by the gentle Bishop Kentigern. The absolute severance between conquerors and conquered, between English and Welsh, had ceased; the Britons of Powys had helped the Hwiccas against Ceawlin of Wessex; the Britons of Elmet had sheltered the House of Ælla, when it was ejected by its Bernician rival; and so now Cadwallon, king of the Britons of Strathclyde, Christian though he was, leagued his forces with those of Penda, the heathen king of the March, and defeated and slew King Eadwine of Northumberland in the marshes of Hatfield. It ought to be mentioned that some historians (and amongst them Mr. Green) make Cadwallon a king of Gwynedd, or what we now call North Wales. Neither the Chronicle nor Bæda speak distinctly on this point; the later compilation, which bears the name of Nennius, talks of him as king of "Guenedotia," and indeed (far from thinking of war between Strathclyde and Northumberland) it assigns to the Church of Strathclyde and to a relative of S. Kentigern the work of teaching Christianity to Eadwine and his Northumbrian subjects; this latter statement, however, is certainly incorrect, and Professor Freeman is probably right in connecting Cadwallon with the Strathclyde Welsh. The British king proceeded to "vaunt "himself as irresistible" (according to Bæda); the two Christian English kings, who divided

* Perhaps the defeat of Richard Plantagenet by Henry Tudor at Bosworth might by some be called the overthrow of an English king by a Briton; but Henry's army was English.

Northumberland between them at Eadwine's death, apostatised in order to preserve a shameful royalty, but in vain: Cadwallon took York, and, on being besieged in it by the English, in a successful sally killed one of the apostate kings; the other in the autumn of the same disastrous year (634) came to Cadwallon to sue for peace, and was put to death by his orders. The whole country was ravaged by the heathen Penda and by Cadwallon, whom Bæda calls "a barbarian more cruel than a heathen." Paulinus, the Bishop of York, fled southwards, and Cadwallon set himself deliberately to root out the whole race of the English, neither (says Bæda) did he make any account of the Christianity that had sprung up amongst them. A century later the English spoke of that year (634) as "the hateful "year"; but in 635 the battle of Heavenfield saw the definite triumph of our forefathers; S. Oswald's Englishmen put to flight Cadwallon's greatly superior force, and the Britons fled down the slopes into the valley, till they reached the Denisburn east of Hexham, and there the fall of the last great hero of Strathclyde left the English supreme in the north; he had fought, it was said, in 14 pitched battles and 60 skirmishes, and was rarely unsuccessful, but now (in the words of a long-remembered English poem)—

"The corpses of Cadwallon's carls
"Choked up the Denis beck."

S. Oswald's death at Maserfield checked the power of the Northumbrians for a few years, and the Strathclyde Britons were encouraged also by their victory over their former allies, the Scots; but in 654 they and the English of the March were again overthrown by the Northumbrians at the river Winwœd, which Bæda describes as being "in the "territory of Loidis"—a name applied both to the country round Leeds and to the Lothians; Mr. Green thinks that the former is here meant, the

historian of Celtic Scotland argues for the latter. Where two such doctors differ, which of us would venture to decide? Henceforth Strathclyde acknowledged Northumbrian supremacy, and indeed thirteen years later we find that what is now North Lancashire had been incorporated into England, and King Ecgfrith of Northumberland was engaged from 670 onwards in adding the Lake District to his kingdom; but in 685 Ecgfrith's death, in his terrible defeat by the northern Picts near Forfar, restored Strathclyde to independence, though Galloway still remained subject to the Northumbrian throne. In the middle of the next century, however, Eadberht of Northumberland, the son of Eata and the brother of* the first Archbishop of York—one of the greatest names in the history of the north—marched as far as the Clyde, and, with the help of his faithful Galwegians, stormed the British capital Alclwyd or Dumbarton on August 1, 756: but ten days later his army was utterly routed, and from that time English influence in Strathclyde began to wane once more. The battle of Whalley in 798 still further lessened the power of the Northumbrians. But, before another century had passed, both Alclwyd and Carlisle had been sacked by Northmen and Danes, and there was a great slaughter of "the Strathclyde Welsh," as the English Chronicle still calls them,—of "the Cumbrians," as Æthelweard the historian calls them, this being apparently the earliest use of that name.

About the year 900 Strathclyde had shrunk to the land between the Derwent and the Clyde, whilst various chiefs maintained a precarious independence in Galloway, Westmorland, and part of Cumberland; and Strathclyde and Lothian were opposed to one another under the names of *Britain*

* With this time of close connection between the kingly and archiepiscopal thrones of the North, we may compare the days when Reginald Pole ruled at Canterbury and his cousin Mary reigned at Westminster.

and *Saxony*. In 908 a brother of Constantine of Albany was elected to the throne of Strathclyde, and a connection was thus formed between it and its northern neighbour, which gradually grew into incorporation. The 10th century also saw the Strathclyde Welsh joining with the Scots and the gallant Englishmen of Eadwulf's kin at Bamborough, and all the Northumbrians, whether Danes or Englishmen, in choosing Eadward the son of Ælfred "to father and to lord," and sharing with them a few years afterwards in the confederacy that was overthrown at the Battle of Brunanburh. Then in 945 King Eadmund harried and conquered Strathclyde, and handed it over to Malcolm King of Scots, on condition that he would help the English by land and sea; and before very long Strathclyde or Cumbria dropped into an appanage for the heirs of Scotch kingship. The unfortunate country was ravaged more than once by English kings and earls, by Æthelred and Eadwulf and Siward, during the next three generations, and at last was once more cut short in 1092 by William the Red annexing to England the country between the Derwent and the Solway, and ejecting from Carlisle the quasi-independent Dolfin, whose father Gospatric was great grandson alike of Malcolm MacKenneth King of Scots and of Æthelred "the "Unredy" of England, and whose kinsmen (the House of Eadwulf, and their direct male descendants, the Nevills) formed the greatest family in the north for more than twenty generations. Then in the middle of the 12th century came the last struggle for the independence of Galloway from Scotland, its chiefs clinging to English protection so as to evade incorporation with the northern kingdom; in 1126 the see of Galloway was revived as a suffragan to York, which it continued to be for 230 years, whilst the see of Glasgow, revived about the same time, was looked on as part of the Scotch

Church, which was formally acknowledged to be independent of York in 1188. The twelfth century then virtually erased the name of Strathclyde from the map, though British customs held good there till the reign of Edward I, and the boundary of England and Scotland fluctuated, until at last the latter gave up all claim to Cumberland and the other northern counties, in 1237.

II.—I have thus sketched, as shortly as I could, the main points in the secular history of Strathclyde, and we may now piece on to them certain events in its ecclesiastical history. Certainly the latter can not be understood without some knowledge of the former: how it was that the Englishman Cuthberht preached in the same lands as the Briton Kentigern, and even gave his name to a county in Strathclyde, Kirkcudbright,—why Strathclyde conformed to Catholic usages earlier than other British Churches,—how there came to be English bishops in Galloway,—these and other points could not have been entered into, unless something had been said of the history of the country as well as of the history of the Church.

There were individual Christians in Strathclyde at the end of the fourth century, and it seems most probable that the great S. Patrick, whose parents were Christian, was born near Alclwyd about the year 395. The Britons of Strathclyde, however, were for the most part still Pagans when one of their number, S. Ninian, was the first to preach the gospel in Galloway. He had studied at Rome, where Pope Siricius consecrated him Bishop, after which he returned to work amongst the heathen between the two walls of Hadrian and Antoninus. On his way home he became acquainted with, and was profoundly impressed by, the great Gallic Bishop, S. Martin of Tours. Eventually he established a missionary Bishopric on the promon-

tory now called Whithorn, in Wigtonshire, where he built a church, which he hallowed to the memory of his friend, S. Martin, contrary to the custom of British Christians outside Strathclyde; for they never, until the eighth century, allowed any church to be dedicated in the name of any creature, save its founder, or the Blessed Virgin, or Michael the Archangel. The church of S. Martin was built of stone—a material at that time unused either by the Strathclyde Britons or by the Galwegian Picts;—whence, as Bæda tells us, the place was called *Candida Casa*, the White House. At Kirkmaiden, which faces Whithorn over the Bay of Luce, there are three stones in the old churchyard. The character of their lettering and ornamentation carries their inscriptions back to a still Romanized time, and yet bears a strong resemblance to Gaulish monuments; they are probably, therefore, of the fifth century, and their inscriptions, which give us the names of Viventius, Mavorius, and Florentius, may refer to companions of S. Ninian himself.

S. Ninian did not confine his labours to Galloway. Strathclyde also felt his influence: but shortly after his death, in 432, the whole land seems to have fallen back into heathenism, with the exception of his monastery at Whithorn, which throughout the sixth century was frequented by the Irish for instruction. It is strange, however, that we hear of no one succeeding S. Ninian in his see. S. Patrick bitterly mourns over this wide-spread apostacy, and Gildas, the historian missionary and saint (who was born at Alclwyd in 516), draws a grievous picture of the state of things amongst the Britons of his day, for they seemed to be relapsing into barbarism under the pressure of the English conquests. Gildas appears to have been able to effect some good in Ireland and amongst the Britons in what we now call Wales, but Strathclyde continued in darkness, until the sun, which had set with

S. Ninian's death, rose again, brighter than before, with S. Kentigern, whom after-ages have named the Apostle of Strathclyde.

We are unfortunate in our means of enquiring into the life of Kentigern. One complete biography and a fragment of another have come down to us, but neither of them is earlier than the twelfth century. Bæda tells us nothing of him. Of course he only meant his book to be the Church History of the *English* nation, but still Ninian and Columba find a place in it, and it is strange that he says not a word of Kentigern. It is impossible altogether to separate the history of his life from the legends connected with it. Well known is the tale of his innocent mother's betrayal by her suitor, and of her being exposed in a boat which drifted to the north shore of the Forth, where she and her baby were cared for by S. Serf: though indeed S. Serf was in reality separated from Kentigern's mother by a broader stream than the Forth,—the stream of 200 years; and still better known (for it is commemorated in the shield of the city of Glasgow) is the legend how Kentigern's school-fellows tried to get him into trouble, and would have done so, had not the slaughtered robin-redbreast been restored to life. It was S. Serf who (according to the same legend) gave to the lad the name that has almost displaced his baptismal name of Kentigern, the name of Mun-ghu, *i.e.*, gentle and beloved,—the name in which the Cathedral of Glasgow is dedicated.

The undoubtedly old *Triads of King Arthur* make Cyndeyrn (as the Welsh spell Kentigern) a contemporary of "the blameless king," and another ancient British work gives his father's pedigree and his mother's name, asserting that she was the daughter of a chieftain "of Ddinas Edwin in the "north." By Ddinas Edwin, of course, is meant the city of "Dun-edine, called in the Anglic tongue

"Edinburgh." Here S. Monenna, who is also connected with Galwegian Christianity, had founded a nunnery, to which S. Kentigern's mother may have belonged. When her vow was broken, the boat in which she was exposed may easily have drifted to Culross, the place named in the legend; and certain it is that there was a chapel dedicated to her son at the spot where she was said to have landed.

S. Kentigern, after leaving S. Serf, was miraculously guided by two untamed bulls whom he yoked to a new wain, and came to Glasgow, where he repaired a ruined Church that had been built by S. Ninian. Here, in due time, he was consecrated by an Irish Bishop, much against his own will; and after his consecration (which took place in 543, when he was only 25 years old) he devoted himself to missionary work in his diocese, which stretched from the Clyde to the Mersey, including in England the three northern counties west of the watershed, and in Scotland apparently reaching from sea to sea, so that the sites of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Liverpool, were embraced in the one bishopric. He fixed his see at one time (as we shall hear) at Hoddam in Dumfriesshire, but for the greater part of his long episcopate of 60 years his Cathedral was (as was usual) near, but not at, the civil capital; the King of Strathclyde lived at Alclwyd, or Dumbarton; its Bishop fixed his residence at Glasgow. The distance from each other of the churches dedicated to him shew S. Kentigern's wide-spread activity; the name of a church near Balmoral in Aberdeenshire speaks of his missionary journey to the far north; of his sojourn in North Wales we shall have to say something in a minute; churches dedicated to him in Midlothian and at Glasgow and in Cumberland were, of course, in his own diocese; so was a church well known to some of us, and which may (I think) originally have been

hallowed in his name—I mean, Wallasey Parish Church in Cheshire. This sounds ridiculous, for we know that Strathclyde, in Kentigern's time, reached to the northern bank of the Mersey, whilst Wallasey lies to the south of that river, and that Wallasey Church is dedicated (not to S. Kentigern but) to S. Hilary. Yet, on the other hand, it is plain that Wallasey (or the *Welsh Isle*, the stronghold which Britons continued to retain for a time, when the rest of Wirrall was Englished) used to be an island between two mouths of the Mersey; and from the fact that in the days of Eadward the Confessor and Harold, Godwine's son, Wallasey alone of Cheshire townships belonged to Uhtred, the chief land-holder in the country between Ribble and Mersey, it would seem that only a few generations before the Conquest the southern mouth of the Mersey must have been the more important of the two; and thus in the days of S. Kentigern Wallasey belonged to the kingdom and diocese of Strathclyde, and not to its southern neighbour, the principality of Gwynedd and the bishopric of Llanelwy. Moreover, S. Kentigern is commemorated on the same day (Jan. 13) as S. Hilary, by whose name the church is now called. If the Britons of Strathclyde had built a little church, crowning the long, low, hill that formed the island of Wallasey, and hallowed it in the name of "Ken-"tigern the Gentle and Beloved," is it possible that, when Wallasey ceased to be part of Strathclyde, its new possessors, knowing little and caring less about British Saints, but finding that Jan. 13 was the dedication-day of the church, re-named it after the great Saint whom they had been taught to commemorate on that day—S. Hilary?

To return, however, from conjecture to history:—The Pagan party was still in power in the north of Strathclyde, whilst the south of that kingdom was entirely heathen, though the

Britons of Wales and Cornwall were of course Christians; and Morcant, the heathen king of a portion of Strathclyde, finding that many of his subjects were becoming Christian, took every opportunity of shewing his scorn for S. Kentigern. After Morcant's death, however, the bishop (says his biographer) "for many days enjoyed great peace "and quiet, living in his own city of Glasgow, and "going up and down throughout his diocese; but, "when some time had passed, certain sons of "Belial, a generation of vipers of the brood of the "aforenamed King Morcant, took counsel together "how they might lay hold on Kentigern by craft, "and put him to death." In consequence of this the bishop determined to leave the north for a time, and go southwards to Menevia (now S. David's), where S. David himself at that time ruled as bishop. Kentigern's twelfth century biographer describes him as proceeding by Carlisle, and says that, "having heard that many among the moun- "tains were given to idolatry, he turned aside, and "(God helping him and confirming the word by "signs following) he converted to the Christian "religion many of the heathen and others who had "erred in their faith. He remained some time in "a certain forest, where he erected a cross, as the "sign of the faith, whence it was called in English "Crosthwaite, in which very place a church recently "erected is dedicated to the name of the blessed "Kentigern. Afterwards turning aside from thence "the saint directed his steps by the sea shore, and, "throughout his journey scattering the seed of the "Divine Word, he gathered in a plentiful harvest "to the Lord." Kentigern's journey, then, from Glasgow to Wales was the means of bringing Christianity to these parts, and Lancashire, Westmorland, and Cumberland may look upon S. Kentigern as their Apostle; and certainly his name is not unworthy to rank on a level with those of

the three great saints, to whom the more Teutonic parts of the north of England owe their Christianity —Aedhan, Ceadda, and Cuthberht. Moreover, we should notice that the Christianity of Lancashire has been continuous since the days of Kentigern, for, before the English conquered it piecemeal, they themselves had become Christian, and we find S. Wilfrith claiming, as a matter of course, for the English Church, the lands that had belonged to the fugitive British priests, and receiving himself, for the furtherance of the gospel, lands in Amounderness and on the Ribble, as soon as that part of Lancashire was occupied by the English. There is no break, then, between the Christianity of S. Kentigern and of us Lancashire folk of this generation, as there is between the Christianity of S. Alban and of the men of Hertfordshire, and we may fairly claim him as our *first Bishop and Apostle*.

With Kentigern's doings in Wales (interesting as they are) we to-night have no concern. It is enough to say that he founded the monastery of Llanelwy, afterwards called by the name of one of his disciples, S. Asaph; it is in the Vale of Clwyd, at the confluence of the Elwy and the Clwyd, which latter river was perhaps named by Kentigern from some fancied resemblance to the river and valley of his northern home, to which he was longing to return. The battle of Arthuret, in 573 (which we have already mentioned as giving the upper hand to the Christian party in Strathclyde), established Rhydderch on the throne, and he at once recalled Kentigern. Kentigern consecrated Asaph to succeed him at Llanelwy, and then left the church by the north door, which was never afterwards opened (excepting once a year) in deference to the sanctity of him who through it had gone away for ever from his spiritual children. Two-thirds of his monks, we are told, accompanied him, only three hundred remaining with S. Asaph. At Hoddam, in

Dumfriesshire, King Rhydderch met him, and Kentigern addressed the assembled multitude; the ground on which he sat (according to his biographer) grew into a little hill, "which remaineth there unto this "day." Here he fixed his see for a time, but afterwards transferred it once more to Glasgow. We may gather from the dedication of certain churches that the monks, who had accompanied him from Wales, penetrated with him as far north as the upper valley of the Scotch Dee; but no doubt his vast and half-converted diocese left little time for missionary effort outside it.

The only remaining incident in S. Kentigern's life, which may be considered historical, is his one meeting with S. Columba. His biographer gives a graphic account of the meeting of the two companies, how the two choirs approached each other, singing psalms with tuneful voices, how the two saints met and kissed each other, how, "having "first satiated themselves with the spiritual banquet "of divine words, they after that refreshed them-"selves with bodily food," how during several days they conversed on the things of God and that which concerneth the salvation of souls, and then, saying farewell with mutual love, they returned to their homes, never to meet again. They exchanged their pastoral staves as a token of their love, and the one which Columba gave to Kentigern was for centuries preserved at Ripon.

Twenty years more of hard work lay before S. Kentigern, though he was already old. At the age of 85 he died, whilst preparing himself on the morning of the octave of the Epiphany, Jan. 13, 603, (which fell on a Sunday in that year,) for the work of baptising a multitude of people—a work which he had been wont to perform on that day every year. The saint was in his bath, when, "lifting up his hands and his eyes to heaven, and "bowing his head as if sinking into a quiet sleep,

"he yielded up his spirit." His friend, King Rhydderch, died in the same year, and the leadership of the loosely knit confederacy of Strathclyde passed to the Scot King Aedhan, of whom we have already spoken.

I must bring these notes to an end, for I have tired you enough. I had intended to trace the history of Paulinus' short visit to Strathclyde 30 years later, though indeed he only just crossed its boundary as far as Whalley; of S. Cuthberht's stay at Carlisle, 80 years after S. Kentigern's death, and the pathetic last meeting between him and his friend Herberht of Derwent Water; of the adoption of various customs of the Catholic Church by the Strathclyde Christians in 704, sixty years before their kinsfolk in Wales did so; and of the English Bishopric of Whithorn in Galloway, which lasted some 80 years. I should like to have spoken also of the decline of English influence in Strathclyde, the claims of Lindisfarn over Cumberland, the revival of the Sees of Glasgow and Galloway, and the foundation of the Bishopric of Carlisle. But I have lingered so long over the general history of Strathclyde and the life of the "Gentle and Beloved" Apostle of Lancashire, that there is no time left. Moreover, I am painfully aware that these subjects would even more (if possible) than those, which we have dwelt upon to-night, come under Hamlet's famous description of the play that he had once seen, "caviare to the general," utterly uninteresting to most folk. I only wish that I could hope that any one's opinion of this evening's paper would coincide with what Hamlet went on to say was his opinion about the play, which most people had thought dull, that it was "set down with as much "modesty as cunning."

THE MOCK CORPORATION OF ROCHDALE.

By J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A.

Read 22nd March, 1888.

ON two previous occasions the subject of "Mock Corporations" has been brought to the notice of the members of this Society. So long ago as 1850, the late Mr. Joseph Mayer gave an account of the election of a Mock Mayor at Newcastle-under-Lyne, and exhibited an oil painting showing the boisterous and unruly manner in which that election generally took place. It is stated that this mock ceremony had its origin in the usurpation of an old charter by the members of the Corporation and the protest of the inhabitants against their conduct. The second paper was read in 1881, by the late Rev. Engelbert Horley, M.A., on "The Mock Corporation of Sephton," which paper appeared in two portions, in Vols. xxxiii and xxxiv of the Society's *Transactions*. This Mock Corporation is described as having been one of a purely social character, established by a number of Liverpool gentlemen, merchants and others, for the purpose of social intercourse with one another on Sundays. They repaired, Sunday after Sunday, from Liverpool to Sephton,

where he describes them as "enjoying their early "dinner and their visit to church 'in form,' and "their glass of wine after church;—drinking on "the Mace;—proposing His Majesty's health and "that of the Lady Patroness;—filling bumpers to "the gallant admirals and seamen of the fleets, "whose naval victories filled them with unfeigned "delight;—electing their Mayor, and conferring "mock titles upon one another;—talking politics "or making bets on a favourite horse or a main "of cocks;—listening to an account of the battle "of Minden, or to a strange company of Psalm "singers, attended by a band of music. Here they "were to be found, to use their own expression, "frequently repeated, 'spending the afternoon with "'the usual festivity, and closing the day with the "'utmost harmony.'"

Mr. Horley has traced this social gathering back to 1764, and has printed a large number of interesting extracts from the records of this Mock Corporation, which begin in 1771. It consisted, he tells us, of a Mayor, two Bailiffs, a Recorder, a Town Clerk, a certain number of Aldermen and Common Council Men, a Sword-bearer and Mace-bearer, and a Bellman, together with a number of Free Burgesses.

The only other Lancashire Mock Corporation with which I am acquainted is the one established at Walton-le-Dale, near Preston, in 1701. This differed very materially from the one at Sephton just described, as it was a Jacobite Club established by the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Derwentwater, Sir T. Sherburne, Sir W. Pennington, and others, for distinctly political purposes. It bore the title of "the Mayor and Corporation of the Ancient Borough of Walton." It appears to have lasted in this its original form till the surrender of Preston to General Carpenter in 1715, after which it was

still kept up, more as a social gathering and as a Mock Corporation with many quaint ceremonies, till the year 1800. Dr. Whitaker, in his *History of Richmondshire*, states that down to about the year 1766 its meetings were respectable, but that after that date "it fell into the hands of inferior trades-"men, who continued to assemble with some of the "old formalities, but with neither the danger nor "the dignity of their predecessors." Their meetings were held in a public-house, now called the "Unicorn." An interesting account of the Walton-le-Dale Mock Corporation was printed a few years ago in a pamphlet form.

My attention was first called to the Mock Corporation of Rochdale, or as the members preferred to call it themselves, "the Honorable Corporation of Rochdale," by finding, some years ago, a long roll amongst the miscellaneous deeds and papers, bequeathed by the late Canon Raines to the Chetham Library, Manchester. This roll, which is composed of strips of parchment about 10 or 12 inches wide, joined together, was rolled up like an ordinary mediæval Court Roll. There is no heading, and it may be that the earlier portion is missing. The entries appear to have been made from time to time as the meetings were held. The first entry is dated 1712 and the last 1737. It will therefore be seen that they occupy an intermediate position between those of the Walton-le-Dale Mock Corporation, which begin in 1701, and those of Sephton, which begin in 1771. Since the roll was discovered, I have made enquiries in several directions without being able to ascertain any particulars of this Mock Corporation, or any allusions to it. Under these circumstances it seemed advisable to have the roll transcribed and printed, so that it might be on permanent record in case any other information about it ever comes to light.

As will be noticed, the entries for the first three years—1712, 1713, and 1714—contain merely the names of the Mayor, the Sheriff, the Recorder, and the Chaplain, without any other particulars of when or where the meetings were held. The first regular entry is under date September 2, 1714, and we find mention of the Mayor and two Aldermen, who, with others, met at "Mrs. Moreton's," and proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year "over a Bowl of "punch [provided] at the charges of ye old Mayor "according to ye custom of ye s^d^ Corporacon." Those present, twelve in number, then agreed to pay a fine of one shilling each for non-attendance on that day twelvemonths, the 2nd September, 1715, or "upon sumons of the Mayor." This entry would show that the meetings were, from the beginning, held only once a year. There is no record of any meeting on the 2nd September, 1715, but one was held on the 5th June, 1716, when Holland Egerton, Esq., was elected Mayor, and the following officers were appointed: Sheriff, Chaplain, Recorder, Mace-bearer, and Town Clerk. They then passed a resolution that the Mayor should forfeit the sum of £1 1s. 6d., the Sheriff 10s. 9d., and "the rest of ye subscribers" 2s. 6d. each for non-appearance on the 29th September next ensuing, or "upon notice of ye Mayors sumons to them." This is signed by sixteen persons, including three Aldermen, a Sergeant, a Sergeant-at-Mace, a Mace-bearer, and a "Jockey." This entry would show that the Society, like the one at Sephton, possessed a mace, and that two of the members had special charge of it. What the functions of the "Jockey" were it is difficult to say. He does not occur again.

The next meeting took place on the 13th March, 1716[-17] when, as before, "over a Bowle of punch at ye charge of ye old Mayor," they proceeded to elect a Mayor, High Sheriff, Recorder, Chaplain,

Under Sheriff, Mace-bearer, Sergeant-at-Arms, Town Clerk, and finally an Ale Taster. They also agree to pay the same fines for non-attendance as before, and the names of those present, nineteen in number, are duly entered. The next record relates to a meeting held on the 3rd of December, 1717, when the usual bowl of punch was accompanied by "two barrells of oysters," all at the charge of the old Mayor, when the usual officers were elected, and the members present agreed to pay the fines last mentioned for non-attendance on the 29th September, &c. Whether the oysters had been the special attraction or not, the attendance at this meeting was larger than usual, there being twenty-four members present.

Meetings appear to have been held once a year—on the 8th October, 1718; the 20th November, 1719; the 10th December, 1720; the 27th December, 1721; the 16th October, 1722, and so on, when the members present proceeded to elect the officers for the ensuing year, and to agree to pay the previously mentioned fines for non-attendance. In 1720, Mr. Chadwick was elected "physician" to the Society, and in 1721, Mr. Millan was appointed "musician." In that year, Samuel Lord was appointed ale taster "as well at other houses as at Easters," *sic*, for "Esthers," probably the Christian name of the landlady at the inn where they met.

Those members of the "Honorable Corporacon of Rachdale" who were defaulters are entered for the first time at the meeting held on the 1st October, 1723, together with the amount of the fines paid by each. At the meeting held on the 29th July, 1724, there were twenty-four members present and five defaulters, and of those present seven are styled "Aldermen." The names of those who attended on this occasion show very clearly that, although the meetings were probably held in Rochdale, many

of the members belonged to Manchester or the neighbourhood rather than to Rochdale itself. Thus Darcy Lever, Esq., was elected Mayor, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Cattell, one of the fellows of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, the chaplain, and the well-known Dr. John Byrom, of Manchester, figures in the list of officers as "Dr. Byrom professor of short hand," of which, as is well known, he was a proficient, and which he publicly taught. At this meeting, too, Mr. John Wolfenden was appointed "musician," and Thomas Pigot, Esq., was elected "house groper," whatever that may mean. At the meeting held on the 14th December, 1725, there were twenty-one members present and twelve defaulters, clearly showing that the club was growing in point of numbers. At the next meeting, held on October 17th, 1726, Dr. White, the well-known Manchester doctor, was elected "physician," and Thomas Minshull, also probably of Manchester, was elected Mayor, and John Wolfenden once more was made "musician" to the Society.

There is now a slight break in the continuity of the records, there being no entries from 1726 to 1731, the next entry after the one just quoted referring to the meeting held on the 17th February, 1730[-1]. The meetings held on the 2nd December, 1731, 21st December, 1732, 6th December, 1733, do not call for much comment, except perhaps that at the last meeting the well-known Dr. Shepherd, the subsequent founder of Dr. Shepherd's Library, Preston, was elected to the office of "physician." There were eighteen members present and five defaulters at this meeting. The proceedings at the meetings held on the 31st January, 1734[-5], 18th March, 1735[-6], 7th October, 1736, and the 24th November, 1737, are on exactly the same lines as those already quoted and so do not call for any notice. The names of the defaulters at the

meeting of the 24th November, 1737, have not been filled in, and about two feet of the roll is left blank, and as far as the Mock Corporation of Rochdale is concerned no other records relating to it are at present known to be in existence.

In conclusion I would add, that a careful study of the names of those who attended these meetings would tend to show that, just as the Walton-in-the-Dale Mock Corporation was composed of gentlemen of position and influence living at Preston, and that of Sephton of persons living at Liverpool, so "the Honorable Corporation of Rochdale" was a social club, very possibly Jacobite in character, composed of gentlemen of good position in Manchester and the neighbourhood, who met once a year at some public-house in Rochdale, and there, "over a bowl of punch," &c., proceeded to the election of all the chief officers of a Corporation, and at the same time indulged no doubt in much pleasant and social intercourse. The list of names here printed will therefore have an interest for all local antiquaries, and will be of use as supplying the names of some of the chief residents in and round Manchester in the early years of the last century.

[The Honorable Corporation of Rochdale.]

(1712 TO 1737.)

(From a very long vellum roll, now in the Chetham Library, Manchester.)

1712—Mr Alexander Kershaw Mayor.
Mr Peter Ormerod Sherriff.
Mr Wm Fazzackerly Recordr
Mr Peter Ashton Chaplain.

1713—Mr Richard Townley Mayor.
Mr Brelsford Sherrif.
Mr Moreton Recorder.
Mr Whitehead Chaplain.

1714—Wm Cavendish Esqr Mayor.
Mr Joshua Holt Sherriff.
Mr Wm Moreton Recorder.
Mr Peter Asheton Chaplin.

MEMORAND'.—Att the meeting of William Cavendish Esqr Mayor of the Honble Corporacon of Rachdale and Alex Kershaw and Richard Townley Gent. Aldermen of ye sd Corporacon at Mrs. Moretons ye Second day of September 1714 the psons here under named were duly Elected Officers (over a Bowle of punch at the charges of ye old Mayor according to ye Custom of ye sd Corporacon) Vizt

Wm Bamford Mayor.
Peter Asheton Chaplaine
Wm Moreton Recorder.
Samul Whipp Serjanet.

MEMORAND'.—Also wee whose names are Subscribed doe agree each to forfeit the Sume of One Shilling upon nonappearance at ye place above menc̃oned upon ye Second day of Sepr 1715 or upon Sumons of the Mayor.

Witness our hands—

Wm Cavendish.	Peter Asheton.	Wm Moreton.
Saml Chetham.	Saml Ramsden.	Robt Scholefield.
Alexr Kershaw.	John Kenyon.	Saml Whipp.
Ricd Townley.	Jos: Holt.	Henry Fielden.

MEMORAND'.—At the meeting of William Bamford Esqr Mayor of the Honourable Corporac̃on of Rachdale And Alexander Kershaw and Richard Townley Gent' And Wm Cavendish Esqr Aldermen of the Said Corporac̃on On ye ffifth day of June 1716 have (over a Bowl of punch at the Charge of ye Old Mayor) Elected as ffollows Vizt

Holland Egerton Esqr Mayor.	Mr Wm Moreton Recorder.
Wm Percival Esqr Sherriff.	Mr Robt Scolfield Mace Bearer.
Mr Johnathan Hanson Chaplain.	Saml Whipp Town Clerk.

MEMORAND'.—First it is agreed yt by all the persons above menc̃oned that the Mayor in the first place shall forfeit the Sume of One pound One shilling and Sixpence And ye Sherriff ye Sume of Tenn Shillings and Nine pence And ye rest of ye Subscribers to forfeit ye Sumes of Two shillings and Sixpence each for non appearance on ye 29th day of Sepr next Ensueing or Upon Notice of ye Mayors Sumons to them as witness our hands.

H: Egerton Mayor.	Saml Whipp Serjt
Wm Percivall Sherriff.	John Gartside Serjt at Armes.
Wm Cavendish Richd Townley } Aldermen. Wm Bamford	Robt Scolfield Mace bearer.
	Ja: Whitehead.
	Peter Asheton.
Saml Chetham.	Daniel Holt.
Jona: Hanson Chaplain.	Joshua Holt.
Wm Moreton Recorder.	Oliver Lomax Jockey.

13TH MARCH, 1716[-17].

MEMORAND'.—At the meeting of Holland Egerton Esqr Mayor of ye Honble corporacõn of Rachdall & Wm Percivall Esqr High Sherriff of ye same and Alexander Kershaw Gent. Richd Townley Gent. Wm Cavendish Esqr and Wm Bamford Esqr Aldermen of ye said Corporacon on ye above mencõned day of March have (over a Bowle of punch at ye Charge of ye old Mayor) elected as followes vizt

Saml Chetham Esqr Mayor.
Wm Clayton Esqr high Sherriff.
John Starkey Gent. Record[er].
Peter Asheton Chaplaine.
Mr Wm Moreton Gent. under Sherriffe.
Mr Daniel Holt Gent. Mace [bearer.
Robt Scholfield Gent. Serj^t^ at Arms.
Saml Whipp Towns Clerke.
John Whipp Ale Taster.

Also it is agreed by all ye persons whose Names are hereafter Subscribed y^t^ the Mayor in ye first place shall forfeit ye Sum̃e of One pound One Shilling and Sixpence And ye Sherriffe ye further Sum̃e of Tenn Shillings and Nine pence and ye Rest of ye Subscribers to forfeit the Sum̃e of Two Shillings and Sixpence each for non appearance on ye Second day of Octob^r^ next Ensueing or upon Notice of ye Mayors Sum̃ons as witnesse Our hands this 13 day of March Anno Dom 1716[-17].

Saml Chetham.
Alex: Kershaw.
Richd Townley.
Wm Bamford.
H: Egerton.
Wm Percivall.
Wm Clayton.
John Starky.
Peter Asheton.
Wm Moreton.
Daniel Holt.
Robt Scolfield.
Saml Whipp.
John Whipp.
Henry Howard Esqr
Edm^d^ Butterworth.
James Whitehead.
John Kixppax (*sic.*)
Joshua Holte.

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3 XBER [DECEMBER], 1717.

MEMORAND'.—At the meeting of Samuel Chetham Esqr Mayor of ye Hon^blc^ Corporacõn of Rachdale And Wm Clayton Esqr High Sherriffe of ye same and Alex: Kershaw Gent. Richd Townley

Gent. William Cavendish Esqr Wm Bamford Esqr and Holland Egerton Esqr Aldermen of ye said Corporac̃on On the above menc̃oned day of December have (over a bowll of Punch and Two Barrells of Oysters at the Charge of ye Old Mayor) Elected as followes vizt

Wm Percival Esqr Mayor.
Alex^r^ Ratcliffe Esqr High Sherriffe.
John Entwistle Gent. Recorder.
James Whitehead Chaplain.
Edmund Butterworth Gent. Under Sherriffe.
Mr Saml Ramsden, Serj^t^ at Arms.
Robt Scholfield Gent. Mace Bearer.
Saml Whipp T: Cl. [Town Clerk].
John Whipp Ale Taster.

Also it is Agreed by all ye Persons whose names are Subscribed that ye Mayor in ye first place shall forfeit the Sum̃e of One pound One shilling and Sixpence And the Sherriffe the further Sum̃e of Tenn Shillings and Nine pence And the rest of the Subscribers to forfeit the Sum̃e of Two Shillings and Sixpence each for non appearance on ye Twenty Ninth day of September next Ensueing, or upon Notice of ye Mayors Sum̃ons as witnesse our hands this Third day of December Anno Dom̃ 1717.

Wm Percivall.
Alex: Kershaw.
Richard Townley.
Wm Bamford.
H: Egerton.
Saml Chetham.
Wm Clayton.
Alex: Radcliffe.
John Entwistle.
James Whitehead.
Saml Ramsden.
Ed: Butterworth.
Robt Scolefield.
Saml Whipp.
John Whipp.
John Starkey
Daniel Holte.
Wm Moreton.
Peter Asheton.
James Tyldsley.
Richd Lodge.
Ralph Egerton.
Thos Tarleton.
Thos Holland.

8th 8^br^ [October] 1718.

Memorand'.—Att ye Meeting of Wm Percivall Esqr Mayor of ye Honble Corporac̃on of Rachdall Alex^r^ Radcliffe Esqr High Sherriffe of ye same Alex: Kershaw Richard Townley Gent. Wm Cavendish Esqr Wm Bamford Esqr Holland Egerton Esqr and

Sam[l] Chetham Esq[r] Aldermen of y[e] said Corporac̃on y[e] persons under written (over a bowle of punch and two Barrels of Oysters att y[e] Charge of y[e] Old Mayor and Sherriffe) Elected as foll Viz[t]

S[r] Ralph Asheton Barr[t] Mayor.
John Wagstaffe Gent Sherriffe.
ffloyde Kenyon Esq[r] Recorder.
Jo : Pearc̃on Chaplain.
W[m] Moreton Und[r] Sherriffe.
W[m] Midleton Gent Serj[t] at Arms.
Rob[t] Scolfield Mace bearer.
John Whipp Ale Taster.
Daniel Holt Town Cl.

Alsoe It is agreed by all y[e] persons whose names are Subscribed that y[e] Mayor shall forfeit y[e] Sum̃e of one pound One Shilling and Sixpence the Sherriffe Tenn Shillings and Nine pence y[e] rest of y[e] Subscribers Two shillings and Sixpence Each for Non Appearance y[e] Twenty Ninth day of Sep[r] Next or upon notice of y[e] Mayors Sumons As witnesse Our hands

Ralph Asheton.
Alex : Kershaw.
Richard Townley.
W[m] Bamford.
H : Egerton.
Sam[l] Chetham.
W[m] Percivall.
W[m] Clayton.
John Wagstaffe.
Rob[t] Pearson.
ffloyd Kenyon.
W[m] Moreton.
W[m] Midleton.
Robert Scolfield.
Daniel Holt.
John Asheton.
John Starkey.
Ed : Butterworth.

9[ber] [NOVEMBER] y[e] 20th 1719.

MEMORAND'.—At y[e] meeting of S[r] Ralph Asheton Barr[t] Mayor of y[e] Hon[ble] Corporac̃on of Rachdale John Wagstaffe Gent high Sherriffe of y[e] same Alex[r] Kershaw Richard Townley Gent W[m] Bamford Esq[r] Aldermen of y[e] said Corporacon y[e] persons under writen were Over a bowl of Punch and at y[e] Charge of y[e] Old Mayor and Sherriffe Elected as followes Viz[t]

John Starkey Gent. Mayor
Sam[l] Ramsden Gent. Sherriffe.
Rob[t] Lowndes Gent. Record[r].
Jonath. Tongue Gent. Under Sherriffe.
M[r] Lawson Chaplain.
M[r] Tho[s] Shore Town Clerke.
Rob[t] Scolefield Mace bearer.
Tho[s] Holland Gent at Arms.
John Whipp Ale Taster.

Also it is agreed by all ye persons whose names are Subscribed y^t^ ye Mayor shall forfeit ye Sum̃e of One pound One shilling and Sixpence ye Sherriffe Tenn Shillings and Nine pence ye rest of ye Subscribers Two Shill^gs^ and Sixpence Each for non appearance ye 29th day of Sepr Next or upon Notice of ye Mayors Sumons as witnesse Our hands

John Starkey.
Alex : Kershaw.
Ric^d^ Townley.
Wm Bamford.
Wm Percivall.
Ralph Asheton.
John Asheton.
Saml Ramsden.
Robt Lowndes.
ffloyd Kenyon.
Ja : Whitehead.
Robt Pearson.
Daniel Holt.
Wm Moreton.
Robt Scolefield.
Thomas Holland.
John Whipp.

7° Xber [December] 1720.

Memorand'.—At ye meeting of Mr John Starky Mayor of ye hon^ble^ Corporac̃on of Rachdall Mr Saml Ramsden High Sherriffe of ye same Wm Bamford Esqr and Mr Ric^d^ Townley Aldermen the persons under written were over a Bowl of Punch at the Charge of Mr Starky (ye old Mayor) & Mr Ramsden ye Sherriffe ellected as ffollows

Alex^r^ Radcliffe Esqr Mayor.
Humphery Davenport Esq. H : Sherriffe.
Robt Lowndes Record^r^.
Mr Thos Shore Undershirriffe.
The Revd Mr Sydebottam Chaplain.
Mr Thos Holland Town Cl.
Mr Chadwick Physician.
Mr Robt Scolefield Mace bearer and Serj^t^ at Armes.
John Whipp upon his Fathers decease Ale Taster.

It is agreed by ye p'sons whose names are Subscribed that ye Mayor shall forfeit the Sum̃e of one pound one shilling and sixpence ye Sherriffe ye Sherriffe (*sic*) Tenn shillings and Nine pence ye rest of ye Subscribers Two shillings and Sixpence each for Non appearance on ye 29th day of September next or upon Notice from ye Mayor As witnesse Our hands

Alex : Radcliffe.	Samuel Sydebotham.
Ric^{d} Townley.	Ja : Whitehead.
Wm Bamford.	John Asheton.
John Starkey.	Ed : Butterworth.
H. Davenport.	Saml Ramsden.
Thos Shore.	Robt Scolefield.
Jo^{n} Wagstaffe.	Thos Holland.
Nathan Stock.	John Chadwick.
Robt Pearson.	Robt Lowndes.
Jonathan Tongue.	Wm Moreton.

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27 Xber [December] 1721.

Memorand'.—At ye meeting of Alex^{r} Radclyffe Esqr Mayor of ye Honble Corporac̃on of Rachdale Humphery Davenport Esqr High Sherriffe of ye same Sr Ralph Asheton Barr^{t} Saml Cheetham Esqr Wm Bamford Esqr and Mr Ric^{d} Townley ye persons under written Over a Bowle of Punch at ye Charge of ye s^{d} Mayor and Sheriffe were Elected as ffollows.

M^{r} Ed: Butterworth Mayor.	The Revd Mr Stock Chaplain.
Mr Tongue High Sherriffe.	Mr Thos Holland Town Cl.
Mr Robert Low[n]des Record^{r}	Mr Chadwick Physician.
Mr Wm Moreton Under Sherriffe.	Mr Millan Musician.

Ric^{d} Whipp Mace bearer.

Saml Lord Ale Taster as well at other houses as at Easters [*sic* for Esther's].

It is agreed by ye persons whose names are Subscribed y^{t} ye Mayor shall forfeit 1^{l} 1^{s} 6^{d} the Sherriffe 10^{s} 9^{d} ye rest of ye Subscribers 2^{s} 6^{d} for Non appearance of ye 29th 7ber next or upon Notice from the Mayor as witness our hands.

Ed: Butterworth.	Alex: Radcliffe.	Wm Cotton.
Ric^{d} Townley.	John Asheton.	Thos Wroe.
Wm Bamford.	Jon^{n} Tonge.	John Millan.
Saml Cheetham.	John Halliwell.	Nathan Stock.

Ralphe Asheton.	Ja: Whitehead.	Saml Ramsden.
		Wm Moreton.
Robt Pearson.	John Chadwick.	
Thomas Holland.	Robt Lowndes.	

16° Oct^{R} 1722.

Memorand'.—At ye meeting of Mr. Edm^{d} Butterworth Mayor of ye hon^{ble} Corporac̃on of Rachdale Mr Tonge Sherriffe Sr Ralph Asheton Barr^{t} Saml Cheetham Esqr Wm Bamford Esqr John Starkey Gent. & Mr Richd Townley Aldermen ye persons underwritten were over a Bowle of punch at ye charge of ye Mayor & Sherriffe Ellected as followes.

John Halliwell Esqr Mayor.	Mr Pearson Chaplain.
John Asheton Esqr Sherriffe.	Mr Thos Holland Town Cl.
Mr Lowndes Recorder.	Mr Chadwick Physician.
Mr Wm Moreton Under Sherriffe.	Mr George Chorleton Mace bear[er].
	Mr Andrew Holden Ale Taster.

It is agreed by the psons whose names are subscribed y^{t} ye Mayor shall forfeit ye Sum̃e of 1^{l} 1^{s} 6^{d} ye sherriff 10^{s} 9^{d} ye rest of ye Subscribers 2^{s} 6^{d} each for non appearance on ye 29th day of Sepr next or upon Notice from ye Mayor As witnesse our hands.

John Halliwell.	John Starkey.	Nathan Stock.
Ric^{d} Townley.	Jona^{n} Tongue.	John Asheton.
Wm Bamford.	H: Wrigley.	Robt Lowndes.
Saml Chetham.	Sam. Ramsden.	Robert Percivall.
Raphe Asheton.	Ja: Whitehead.	Wm Moreton.
		Thos Holland.

1° Octo^{R} 1723.

Memd.—Att the Meeting of John Halliwell Esqr Mayor of ye Hoñable Corporac̃on of Rachdale John Asheton Esqr Sherriffe Sr Ralph Asheton Barr^{t} Saml Chetham Esqr John Starkey Ed: Butterworth & Richd Townley Gent. Aldermen ye persons

under written were over a bowl of Punch at the Charge of ye Mayor & Sherriffe Elected as follows.

DEFAULTERS.

Robt Lowndes Gent. Mayor.
Thos Brettergh Gent. Sherriff.
Wm Moreton Gent. Recorder.
Thos Holland Gent. Under Sherriffe.
The Revd Mr Whitehead Chaplain.
Mr Chadwick Physician.

Alex: Radcliffe Esqr 2^s^ 6^d^ p^d^ Mr. Lowndes.
H. Egerton Esqr 2^s^ 6^d^ p do.
Wm Bamford Esqr 2^s^ 6^d^ p do.
Mr Sydebotham 2^s^ 6^d^ p Mr Ashton.
Mr Lever 2^s^ 6^d^ p Mr Brittor *(sic)*.

It is agreed by ye persons whose names are Subscribed that ye Mayor shall forfeit the Sum̃e of 1^l^ 1^s^ 6^d^ ye Sherriffe 10^s^ 9^d^ ye Rest of ye Subscribers 2^s^ 6^d^ Each for Non Appearance On ye 29th day of Sepr next or Upon Notice from ye Mayor as wittness our hands.

Raph Asheton. Ed: Butterworth. Nathan Stock.
Saml Chetham. Jo^n^ Starkey. H: Wrigley.
Thos Brittargh. Robt Lowndes. Jo^n^ Chadwick.
Ja: Whitehead. Jona^n^ Tonge. Wm Moreton.
Jo: Asheton. Ri. Townley.
Jo: Halliwell. Thos Holland.

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29 July 1724.

Memorand'.—At ye Meeting of Robt Lowndes Gent. Mayor of ye Honble Corporac̃on of Rachdall Thos Brettargh Gent. Sherriffe Sr Ralph Asheton Barr^t^ Holland Egerton Esqr Saml Cheetham Esqr John Starkey Gent. Jo: Halliwell Gent. and Richd Townley Gent. Aldermen. The persons under written were Over a Bowle of Punch at ye Charge of ye said Mayor and Sherriffe Elected as followes.

Darcey Lever Esqr Mayor.
Wm Drake Esqr Sherriffe.
John Scholfield Record^r^.
Wm Moreton Gent. Under Sherriffe.

The Rever^d^ Mr Thos Cattell Chaplain.
Mr Thos Cottam Physician.
Dr Byram professor of Short hand.
Anthony Bostwick Ale Taster.
Thos Pigot Esqr house Groper.
Mr John Woolfenden Musician.

Defaulters.

Alex^{r} Radcliffe Esqr -	2^{s}	6^{d}	p	Mr Lowndes.
M^{r} Ed : Butt'worth -	2	6	p	Mr Starky.
Mr Sydebotham - -	2	6	p	Mr Brittargh.
Mr Thos Holland - -	2	6	p	Mr Townley.
Wm Bamford Esqr- -	2	6	p	Mr Lowndes.

It is Agreed by ye persons whose Names are Subscribed y^{t} ye Mayor Shall forfeit ye Sume of 1^{l} 1^{s} 6^{d} the Sherriffe 10^{s} 9^{d} and the rest of ye Subscribers 2^{s} 6^{d} for Non appearance ye 29th of Sepr next or Upon Notice from ye Mayor as witness our hands.

Darcey Lever Mayor.		Wm Drake Sherriffe.	J : Scolfield.
Richd Townley		Thos Pigott.	Ja : Whitehead.
H. Egerton		J : Byrom.	Jon : Tonge.
Saml Cheetham		Wm Moreton.	Thos Brittargh.
Raphe Asheton	Aldermen.	Thos Cattell.	John Asheton.
Jo : Starkey		Thos Cottam.	H. Wrigley.
Jo : Halliwell		Ant. Bostick.	Ro : Pearson.
Robt Lowndes			Nathan Stock.
			Jo : Chadwick.

14° Xber [December] 1725.

Memorand'.—Att ye meeting of Darcey Lever Esqr Mayor of ye Honble Corporac̃on of Rachdale Wm Drake Esqr Sherriffe Saml Chetham Esqr John Halliwell Esqr John Starkey Gent. Richd Townley Gent. and Robt Lowndes Gent. Aldermen the persons under written were Over a Bowl of Punch at ye Charge of ye said Mayor and Sherriffe Elected as followes.

Henry Walton Esqr Mayor.
Myles Landsdall Esqr Sherriffe.
Mr J. Scolefield Recorder.
Mr Wm Moreton Gent. Under Sherriffe.
The Rever^{d} Mr Whitehead Chaplain.
Mr Thos Cottam Physician.
Mr Richard Allen Gent. Ale Taster.
Mr Myles Whittaker House Groaper.

Defaulters.

S^{r} Ra: Asheton Barr^{t}.	J : Asheton Esqr.	Dr Byrom.
H. Egerton Esqr.	Mr Sydebotham.	Mr Cattell.
Alex : Radcliffe Esqr.	Wm Drake Esqr.	Mr Thos Brittargh.
Wm Bamford Esqr.	Thos Pigott Esqr.	Mr H. Wrigley.

It is agreed by ye persons whose Names are Subscribed y^{t} ye Mayor shall forfeit ye sum̃e of 1^{l} 1^{s} 6^{d} The Sherriffe 10^{s} 9^{d} And ye Rest of ye Subscribers Each 2^{s} 6^{d} for Nonappearance the 29th of Sepr or upon Notice from ye Mayor as witness Our hands.

H : Walton.	Jo : Starkey.	Ric^{d} Allen.
M : Lonsdall.	Robt Lowndes.	Wm Moreton.
Saml Cheetham.	Ric^{d} Townley.	Jo : Chadwick.
Darcey Lever.	Ric^{d} Townley.	Jo : Scolefield.
Jo : Halliwell.	Jo^{n} Reede Lever.	Thos Cotham (*sic*).
		J : Rice.

My : Whittaker. Ed : Holme.
Ja : Whitehead. Robt Pearson.
Na : Stock.

October ye 17° 1726.

Memorand'.—At ye meeting of Henry Walton Esqr Mayor of ye hon^{ble} Corporac̃on of Rachdale Sr Ralph Asheton Barr^{t} Darcy Lever Esqr Wm Bamford Esqr John Halliwell Esqr John Starky Gent. Richard Townley Gent. Aldermen The Persons Under written were over a Bowl of Punch at the Charge of ye said Mayor and Myles Lonsdall Esqr Sherriffe Ellected as followes.

Thos Minshall Esqr Mayor.	Dr White Phys'cian. [Taster.
Richd Townley Esqr Sherriffe.	George Chorleton Gent. Ale
Wm Moreton Gent. Under Sherriffe.	J: Rice Esqr house Groaper.
	Thos Cottam Gent. Mace bearer.
John Scolfield Recorder.	John Woolfenden Gent. Mus'cian.

The Revd Mr Whitehead Chaplain.

It is agreed by ye persons whose names are Subscribed that the Mayor Shall forfeit ye Sum̃e of 1^l^ 1^s^ 6^d^ The Sherriffe 10^s^ 9^d^ and ye rest of ye Subscribers 2^s^ 6^d^ Each for Non appearance y^e^ [blank] of [blank] Next or upon Notice from ye Mayor As witness our hands.

T: Mynshall. Darcy Lever. } Aldermen. John Asheton.
Ric^d^ Townley. Jo^n^ Starkey. } Aldermen. Nath: Stock.
Geo: Chorleton.
Jo: Scolfield.

[There is a gap from 1726 to 1731.]

Ffebruary 17 : 1730[-1].

Memor'.—At the meeting of Myles Lonsdall Esqr Mayor of the Hono^ble^ Corporac̃on of Rochdale Sr Ralph Asheton Barr^t^ Saml Chetham Esqr John Asheton Esqr John Halliwell Esqr Richard Townley Esqr Aldermen.

The Gentlemen Underneith were Over a Bowle of Punch at the Charge of the said Mayor & Robert Radclyffe Esqr Sherriffe Elected as followeth—

Robert Radcliffe Esqr Mayor.
Samuel Chetham Esqr Sherriffe.
John Asheton Esqr Under Sherriffe.
Robert Pearson Chaplin
Edmund Chadwick Phisition.
William Ingham Recorder.
Lau: Lomax House Groper.
Ralph Shuttleworth Sargant at Arms.
Richard Townley Esqr Ale Taster.

Ffebruary 17th, 1730[-1].

It is agreed by the persons whose names are Subscribed that the Mayor shall forfeit the Sum̃e of One pound One Shilling & Sixpence The Sherriffe Ten Shillings & Ninepence & the rest of the Subscribers Two Shillings and Sixpence for non

Appearance y^e^ [blank] Next or upon Notice of the Mayor as Witness our hands.

Robert Radclyffe.
Richard Townley.
Samuel Chetham.
Raphe Assheton.
John Halliwell.
John Assheton.
Robert Pearson.
Edm^d^ Chadwick.
Lawrance Lomax.
Wm Ingham.
Ralph Shuttleworth.

Defaulters.

	l.	s.	d.	
Darcy Lever Esqr -	0	2	6	
Wm Bamford Esqr -	0	2	6	John Asheton Esqr
Mr Mayor - - -	1	1	6	John Halliwell Esqr
Mr Sherriffe - - -	0	10	9	

DECEMBER THE 2^d^ 1731.

It is agreed by the persons whose Names are Subscribed that the Mayor shall fforfeit the Sum̃e of One pound One shilling & Sixpence The Sheriffe Tenn Shillings and Nine pence And the rest of the Subscribers Two Shillings and Sixpence for non Appearance the [blank] Next or upon Notice of the Mayor. As Witness our Hands.

Tho: Townley.
Richd Townley.
Sa: Chetham.
Raphe Asheton.
John Halliwell.
T: Mynshull.
John Asheton.
Robert Radcliffe.
John Besswicke High Sherriffe.
J: Daniel under Sherriffe.
Edward Bolton.
Edmund Chadwicke.
William Ingham Recorder.
Joseph Gandy.
Daniel Wolstenholme.
Robert Pearson.
Ra: Shuttleworth.

DECEMBER ye 2^d^ 1731.

MEMD.—At the meeting of Robert Radcliffe Esqr Mayor of the Hono^ble^ Corporac̃on of Rochdale Sr Raphe Asheton Bar^t^ Samuel Chetham Esqr John Asheton Esqr John Halliwell Esqr Myles Lonsdall Esqr Thomas Mynshall Esqr Richard Townley Esqr Aldermen.

The Gentlemen Underneath were over a Bowle of Punch at the charge of the said Mayor and Samuel Chetham Esqr Sherriff Elected as follows.

Thomas Townley Esqr Mayor.
Mr Beswicke Sherriffe.
Mr Daniel Undersherriffe.
Mr Bolton Chaplin.
Mr Edmund Chadwicke Phisition.
Mr William Ingham Recorder.
Mr Joseph Guandy House Groper.
Mr Ralph Shuttleworth Sargent at Arms.
Richard Townley Esqr Ale Taster.

Defaulters.

	s.	d.	
Myles Lonsdall Esqr	2	6	Mr. Wolstenholme paid.
Mr. Mayor - -	1 1	6	
Mr. Sherriffe - -	10	9	

DECEMBER 21st 1732.

MEMORAND^M^—At the meeting of Thomas Townley Esqr May^r^ of the Hon^r^ble Corporation of Rochdale Sr Raphe Asheton Bar^t^ Samuel Chetham Esqr John Asheton Esqr Richard Townley Esqr John Halliwell Esqr Myles Lonsdall Esqr Thomas Mynshall Esqr Robert Radcliffe Esqr Aldermen.

The Gentlemen Underneath were Over a Bowle of Punch at the charge of the Said Mayor and John Beswick Esqr Sheriffe Elected as followeth—

John Beswick Esqr Mayor.
John Halliwell Esqr Sheriffe.
Mr Edmund Chadwicke Under Sheriffe and physition.
Mr Pearson Chaplain.
William Ingham Recorder.
Ralph Shuttleworth Sargent at Arms.
Capt Townley House Groper.
Mr Radclyffe Howard Ale Taster.

DECEMBER 21st 1732.

It is Agreed by the persons Whose Names are Subscribed that the Mayor shall forfeit the Sum̃e of One pound one shilling and

sixpence, the Sheriffe Ten shillings and Nine pence and the rest of the Subscribers Two shillings and Six pence for non Appearance on the . . . . of . . . . next or upon Due Notice of the Mayor As Witness our Hands.

John Beswicke.
Richard Townley.
Raphe Asheton.
John Halliwell.
R^t^ Lowndes.
Thomas Mynshall.
Robert Radclyffe.
Thomas Townley.

John Townley.
Edmund Chadwick.
Radclyffe Howard.
William Ingham.

Defaulters.

John Asheton Esqr.
Samuel Chetham Esqr.
Mr Daniel.
Jo : Gandy.

December the 6 : 1733.

Memorand^m^.—At the Meeting of John Besswicke Esqr Mayor of the Hon^r^ble Corporation of Rochdale, Sr Raphe Asheton Bar^t^ Samuel Chetham Esqr John Asheton Esqr Richard Townley Esqr John Halliwell Esqr Myles Lonsdale Esqr Thomas Mynshall Esqr Robert Radclyffe Esqr Thomas Townley Esqr Mr Robert Lowndes Aldermen.

John Brooke Esqr - - - -	Mayor.
John Asheton Esqr - - - -	Sheriffe.
M^r^ . . . . Winkley - - -	Under Sheriffe.
Mr Edward Bolton - - - -	Chaplin.
Doct^r^ Sheppard - - - - -	Phisition.
Mr William Ingham - - -	Recorder.
Mr Radclyffe Howard - - -	Ale Taster.
Mr Ralph Shuttleworth - -	Serg^t^ at Arms.
Mr Robt Hopwood - - - -	House Groper.

DECEMBER THE 6th 1733.

It is agreed by the persons Whose Names are Subscribed That the Mayor shall forfeit the Sume of One pound One Shilling and Sixpence, the Sheriffe Ten Shillings and Nine pence, the rest of the Subscribers Two Shillings and Sixpence for non Appearance on the . . . . of . . . . Next or upon Notice of the Mayor.

As Witness our Hands.

John Brooke.	John Besswicke.
Richard Townley.	Robert Lowndes.
Samuel Chetham.	Radclyffe Howard.
Raphe Asheton.	Richard Shepherd.
John Halliwell.	Ed : Winkley.
John Asheton.	Edward Bolton.
Thomas Mynshull.	Ralph Shuttleworth.
Robert Radclyffe.	William Ingham.
Myles Lonsdall.	Robert Heywood.

Defaulters.

Thomas Townley Esqr.
Mr Robert Lowndes.
Mr Edmund Chadwicke.
Mr Mayor.
High Sheriffe.

JANUARY 31, 1734[-5].

MEMORANDM.—At the Meeting of John Brooke Esqr Mayor of the Honble Corporation of Rochdale Sr Raphe Asheton Bart Samuel Chetham Esqr John Asheton Esqr Richard Townley Esqr John Haliwel Esqr Darcey Lever Esqr Myles Lonsdal Esqr Thomas Mynshall Esqr Robert Radclyffe Esqr Thomas Townley Esqr John Beswick Esqr Aldermen.

Sr Raphe Asheton Bart Samuel Chetham Esqr John Asheton Esqr Richard Townley Esqr John Haliwel Esqr Darcey Lever

Esqr Myles Lonsdal Esqr Thomas Mynshall Esqr Robert Radclyffe Esqr Thomas Townley Esqr John Beswick Esqr.

The Gentlemen Over a Bowle of Punch at the Charge of the said Mayor and John Asheton Esqr Sheriffe Elected as followeth.

Richard Townley Esqr - -	Mayor.
Radcliffe Howard, Esqr - -	under Sherriffe.
Mr Pearson - - - - - -	Chaplin.
Mr Henry Howard - - -	Phisition.
William Ingham - - - -	Recorder.
George Townley Esqr - -	Sarg^{t} at Arms.
William Townley Esqr - -	House Groper.

JANUARY 31st, 1734[-5].

It is agreed by the persons Whose Names are Subscribed That the Mayor shall fforfeit the Sum̃ of One pound one shilling and sixpence, The Sheriffe Ten Shillings and nine pence, The rest of the Subscribers Two shillings and Six pence apeice for non appearance on the . . . . . next or upon Notice of the Mayor.

As Witness our Hands.

Richard Townley.	Robert Lowndes.
Radcliffe Howord.	Darcey Lever.
Richard Townley.	John Asheton.
Ra: Ashton.	Robert Pearson.
John Halliwell.	Henry Howard. Geo. Townley.

Defaulters.

Thomas Townley Esqr.
Samuel Chetham Esqr.
Robert Radcliffe Esqr.
Thomas Mynshall Esqr.
John Besswick Esqr.
Myles Lonsdale Esqr.
Mr Mayor.
High Sheriffe.

MARCH THE 18th, 1735 [-6].

MEMORANDM.—At the Meeting of . . . . . Esqr Mayor of the Honrble Corporation of Rochdale Sr Raphe Asheton Barrt Samuel Chetham Esqr John Asheton Esqr Richard Townley Esqr John Halliwell Esqr Darcy Lever Esqr Myles Lansdall Esqr Thomas Mynchel Esqr Robert Radclyffe Esqr Thomas Townley Esqr John Beswicke Esqr John Brook Esqr and Robert Lowndes Gentleman Aldermen.

Sr Raphe Asheton Barrt Samuel Chetham Esqr John Asheton Esqr Richard Townley Esqr John Halliwell Esqr Darcy Lever Esqr Myles Lansdale Esqr Thomas Mynchel Esqr Robert Radclyffe Esqr Thomas Townley Esqr John Beswicke Esqr John Brooke Esqr And Mr. Robert Lowndes Gentleman.

The Gentlemen Over a Bowle of Punch at the Charge of the said Mayor and Radclyffe Howord Sheriffe Elected the underneith—

William Townley Esqr - - -	Mayor.
Thomas Percival Esqr - - -	Sheriffe.
Mr Bolton - - - - - - -	Chaplin.
John Townley Esqr - - - -	Phisition.
William Ingham - - - - -	Recorder.
Richard Townley Esqr - - -	Ale Taster.
Ralph Shuttleworth - - - -	Sargt at Arms.
Radclyffe Howord Esqr - -	House Groper.

MARCH THE 18th, 1735 [-36].

It is agreed by the persons whose names are subscribed That the Mayor shall forfeit the Sume of One Pound One Shilling and Sixpence, The Sheriffe Ten Shillings and Nine pence the rest of the Subscribers Two Shillings and Sixpence for non appearance on the . . . . . day of . . . . . next or upon notice of the Mayor As Witness our Hands.

William Townley.	Thos Percivall.
Richard Townley.	Radclyffe Howord.
Ra: Asheton.	Edward Bolton.
John Halliwell.	John Townley.
John Asheton.	Ra: Shuttleworth.
Thomas Townley.	William Ingham.

Defaulters.

Mr Mayor.
Mr Sheriffe.
Darcey Lever Esqr.
Mr Robert Lowndes.
Samuel Chetham Esqr.

October the 7th 1736.

Memorandm.—At the Meeting of William Townley Esqr Mayor of the Honourable Corporation of Rochdale Sr Ralph Ashton Barrt Saml Chetham Esqr John Ashton Esqr Richd Townley Esqr John Helliwell Esqr Doctr Lever Myles Lonsdale Esqr Thos Minshall Esqr Robt Radcliffe Esqr Thos Townley Esqr John Beswicke Esqr John Br[ooke] Esqr and Robert Lowndes Gentleman Aldermen.

Sr Ralph Ashton Barrt Saml Chetham Esqr John Ashton Esqr Richd Townley Esqr John Helliwell Esqr Doctr Lever Myles Lonsdale Esqr Thos Minshall Esqr Robt Radcliffe Esqr Thos Townley Esqr John Beswike Esqr John Brooke Esqr and Robert Lowndes Gentleman.

The Gentlemen over a Bowl of punch at the Charge of the said Mayor and Thos Percivall Esqr Sherriff elected the underneath.

Thomas Percivall Esqr - -	Mayor.
William Hulton Esqr - - -	Sherriffe.
Mr Bolton - - - - - - -	Chaplain.
Thomas Minshall Esqr - -	Phisitian.
William Ingham - - - - -	Recorder.
Richard Townley Esqr - - -	Ale Taster.
Mr Ralph Shuttleworth - -	Sergt at Arms.
John Helliwell Esqr - - -	House Groper.

October the 7th 1736.

It is agreed by the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed that the Mayor shall forfiet the Sume of one pound

one shilling and Sixpence the Sherriffe ten Shillings and nine pence and the rest of the Subscribers two Shillings and Six pence for non appearance on the on the (*sic*) . . . Day of . . . . next or upon Notice of the Mayor As witnesse our Hands.

Thos Percivall.	Thos Mynshull.
Richd Townley.	Thos Townley.
Ra : Ashton.	Wm Townley.
John Halliwell.	Edwd Bolton.
John Ashton.	Wm Ingham.

Defaulters.

Sr Ralph Ashton.
Thomas Minshall Esqr.
Thomas Townley Esqr.
William Townley Esqr.

November 24th, 1737.

Memorandum.—At the Meeting of Thomas Percivall Esqr Mayor of the Honourable Corporation of Rochdale Sr Ralph Ashton Barrt Samuel Chetham Esqr John Ashton Esqr Richard Townley Esqr John Halliwell Esqr Sr Darcy Lever Myles Lansdale Esqr Thomas Minshall Esqr Robert Radclyffe Esqr Thomas Townley Esqr John Brook Esqr William Townley Esqr and Robert Lowndes Gentleman Aldermen.

The Gentlemen over a Bowl of Punch at the Charge of the said Mayor and William Hulton Esqr Sherriff elected the underneath.

Thomas Tonge Esqr - - -	Mayor.
John Helliwell Esqr - - - -	Sherriff.
The Reverend Mr Pearson -	Chaplain.
Edmund Chadwick - - - -	Phisitian.
William Ingham - - - - -	Recorder.
Richard Townley Esqr - - -	Ale taster.
Ralph Shuttleworth - - - -	Serjt at arms.
Thomas Percivall Esqr - - -	House Groper.

NOVEMBER 24th, 1737.

It is agreed by the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed that the Mayor shall forfiet the Sume of one pound one shilling and Six pence the Sherriff ten Shillings and nine pence and the Rest of the Subscribers two shillings and Sixpence for non appearance on the . . . . . next or upon notice of the Mayor as witnesse our hands.

Thomas Tonge.
Richard Townley.
John Helliwell.
John Ashton.
Robert Radclyffe.
Myles Lonsdale.
Thomas Percivall.
Robert Pearson.
Edmund Chadwick.
Ralph Shuttleworth.
William Ingham.

Defaulters.

[Here the Roll abruptly ends, about two feet being left blank.]

Garston Old Village and Hall in 1850.

SOME ACCOUNT OF GARSTON, AND OF THE ANCIENT CHAPEL OF ST. MICHAEL FORMERLY EXISTING THERE.

By Edward W. Cox.

Read 13th December, 1888.

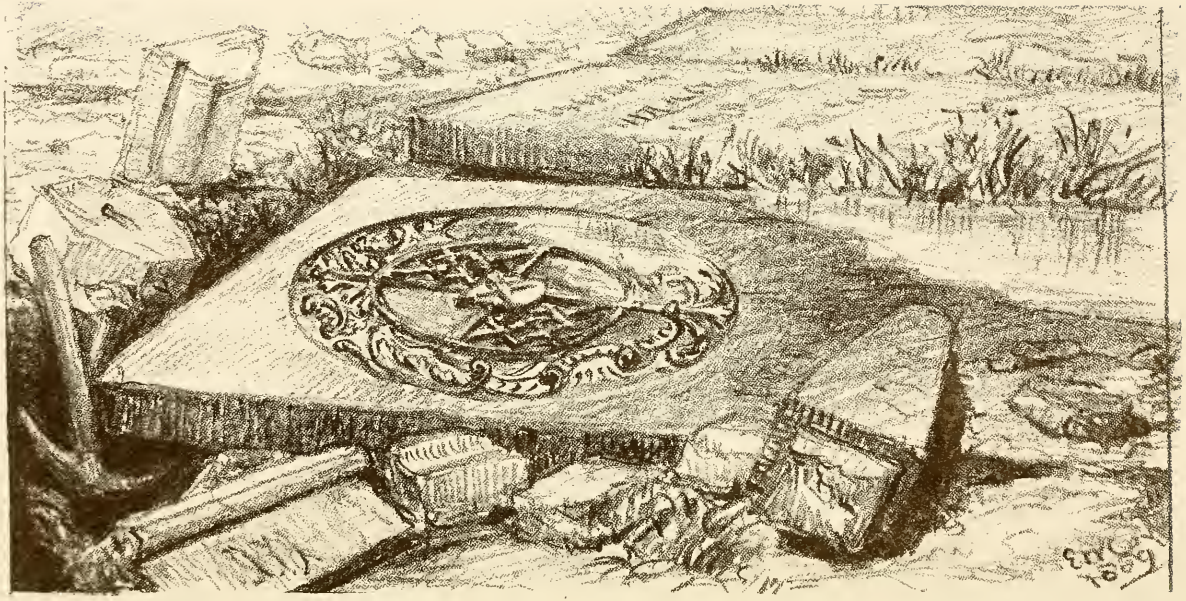
ALTHOUGH we have some records of Garston of an earlier date than those occurring in the *Coucher Book of Whalley*, they are somewhat meagre. I can only refer superficially to these historical data so far as they relate to the ancient Chantry Chapel of St. Michael, the remains of which have been lately found at Garston, and to the various ancient buildings and sites that formerly existed in this parish, some of which have been destroyed in recent years only; but their obliteration has been so complete, and even the natural features of the place have been so much changed by dock and railway works and buildings, that some record of the place as it stood when a quiet village of barely 200 inhabitants, some years ago, may be of interest.

The sheltered valley traversed by Garston Brook, on the course of which were two large pools of water, one above the other, with a rocky ravine below, are features which enable us to identify with much precision the localities of those liberal grants

of land and fisheries given *c.* 1270—1285 by Adam de Gerston and his family to the Abbey of Stanlawe, afterwards removed to Whalley. Whitaker, in his *History of Whalley*, gives the sums received for rents of the abbey lands as 53/4 for Garston, 26/8 for Aigburth, in a compotus dated 1478. And in 1521, from a Harleian MSS. in the time of John Paslew, the last abbot, the rentals are given as £2 13s. 4d. for Garston and £1 4s. 3d. for Aigburth; and at the dissolution the "firmæ" and "minutiæ" were held by Lawrence Ireland on lease for a rent of £4.

Garston Chapel became a parish church in the early part of this century, during the incumbency of the late Rev. John Gibson. Of the original foundation there is no certain record. It is said to have been given by Thomas Gresley to his son Peter, who was Warden of Manchester in 1268. The ruins of the tower seem to show a structure dating about the reign of Edward I; while the chancel arch and east window, and the remnants of the Norris Chapel, seem to date late in the fifteenth or early in the sixteenth century. Bishop Gastrell, in his *Notitia Cestriensis*, 1725, says that the church had had no minister or service since the Reformation. In Baines' *History of Lancashire*, also, it is stated that it was ruinous in 1650. At the dissolution of the chantries, in 1548, the endowment was confiscated, when the chapel had one chalice and paten and one vestment in blue cloth.

The remains show certain repairs, made carefully with plaster, to the fragments of the chancel arch; also whitewash, comparatively fresh, on some of the interior details; and a stone, since built into the churchyard wall, which appears to have belonged to the church, and bears the initials $\frac{E\,N}{E\,S}$ $\frac{W\,N}{K}$ and date 1607.



Gravestone and Coat of Arms of Edward Norris.

This stone has evidently been removed from another building and fixed in the churchyard wall; which wall was itself interesting, as showing the tooling erroneously supposed to be restricted to Roman work. When the stones were dug up from the foundations, there were indications on the mortar beds that they had been recently taken down. This was apparent on some of the nave and tower copings, and on the gurgoyles of the tower, and in fragments of the east window; showing that these portions existed till 1715. Some of the copings and the gurgoyles must have been lowered carefully, with a view to future use, as they could neither have fallen nor been thrown down without fracture, and they were quite entire. Some of the stones of the chancel arch are roughly cut in places, as if for the purpose of boarding up the arcade of the south chancel aisle.

There were considerable remains of whitewash on some of the piers and nave capitals. It was thick on the stone of the tower arch, also on the tracery of the west window, and laid on before it lost its glass. Further westward the details appeared fresher in this respect. The most curious indication of repair was the mending of the ornamental panels of the chancel arch with plaster, put on with a knife, by a careful but unskilled hand. These appearances are consistent with the condition of the building when taken down in 1715, viz.:— the chancel ruinous, the south chancel aisle and the Norris Chapel utterly destroyed and the vacancy boarded up, sufficient cover on the nave to partially protect the walls, and the tower and west end in fair condition.

The last incident in the history of the old chapel is its reconstruction by Edward Norris in 1707 and 1715. Gastrell says it was built on the old site, but smaller than before; the above dates were cut

on the wall over the south porch, and the foundation stone from the south-east angle is marked AN 1716. The funds for the building—£300—were left by his mother for that purpose, and £60 given by himself. He also gave to the augmentation of the living £300 in 1717. T. Marsh, his tenant, gave £20; and John Huyton, another tenant, £10. Edward Norris died in 1726, and lies buried, as his epitaph tells us, without the church, as he would not desecrate God's house by the burial of his body within it. His grave, with his armorial bearings, remains at the south-east of the old church. For this reason I place here the site of the former Norris Chapel in the older church.

The Church of 1715 consisted of a simple oblong structure of three bays, without aisles or constructional chancel. A porch occupied each side of the western division, giving a kind of cruciform plan. The walls were about 2 feet thick, of very good and sound ashlar masonry; the central and eastern divisions had large round arched windows, finished with fascias and projecting keystones. The east window was round-headed, with a square light on each side, divided by cylindrical pillars from the centre, and enclosed in the interior by a segmental relieving arch. A circular window was set very low in the west end, and flanked by two narrow round-headed lights. A well-moulded Renaissance cornice was carried round the whole church, crossing the foot of each gable horizontally. The roof was high pitched and ceiled in the interior with a flat ceiling. The gables were all finished with a kind of short pyramidal pinnacle at the apex and springings, and a square wooden bell turret surmounted the roof. The interior was entirely featureless; the windows were glazed with lead lights in quarries, with red, blue, and yellow borders. All the work was thoroughly

Garston Church,
Rebuilt by Edward Norris, A.D. 1715. Destroyed 1888.

excellent in quality and in good condition. At the east end was a tablet to Edward Norris, who re-built the church, and who lies buried outside beneath a stone, on which is carved his coat of arms. The font was a large conical bowl, with a few coarse heavy mouldings, on a circular short shaft, set upon an octagonal base,—which was that of one of the pillars of the ancient church, found in the music pew, and thus applied by the Rev. J. Gibson. I have given the notes of this building in some detail, because it was destroyed in September of the present year; and though it was built in a style that the present generation affects to despise, its honesty of structure, its unaffected yet carefully finished details, and its solidity—that showed no meanness in its entire simplicity—deserved a better fate than to be shovelled away as old materials.

THE ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER OF THE ANCIENT CHAPEL.

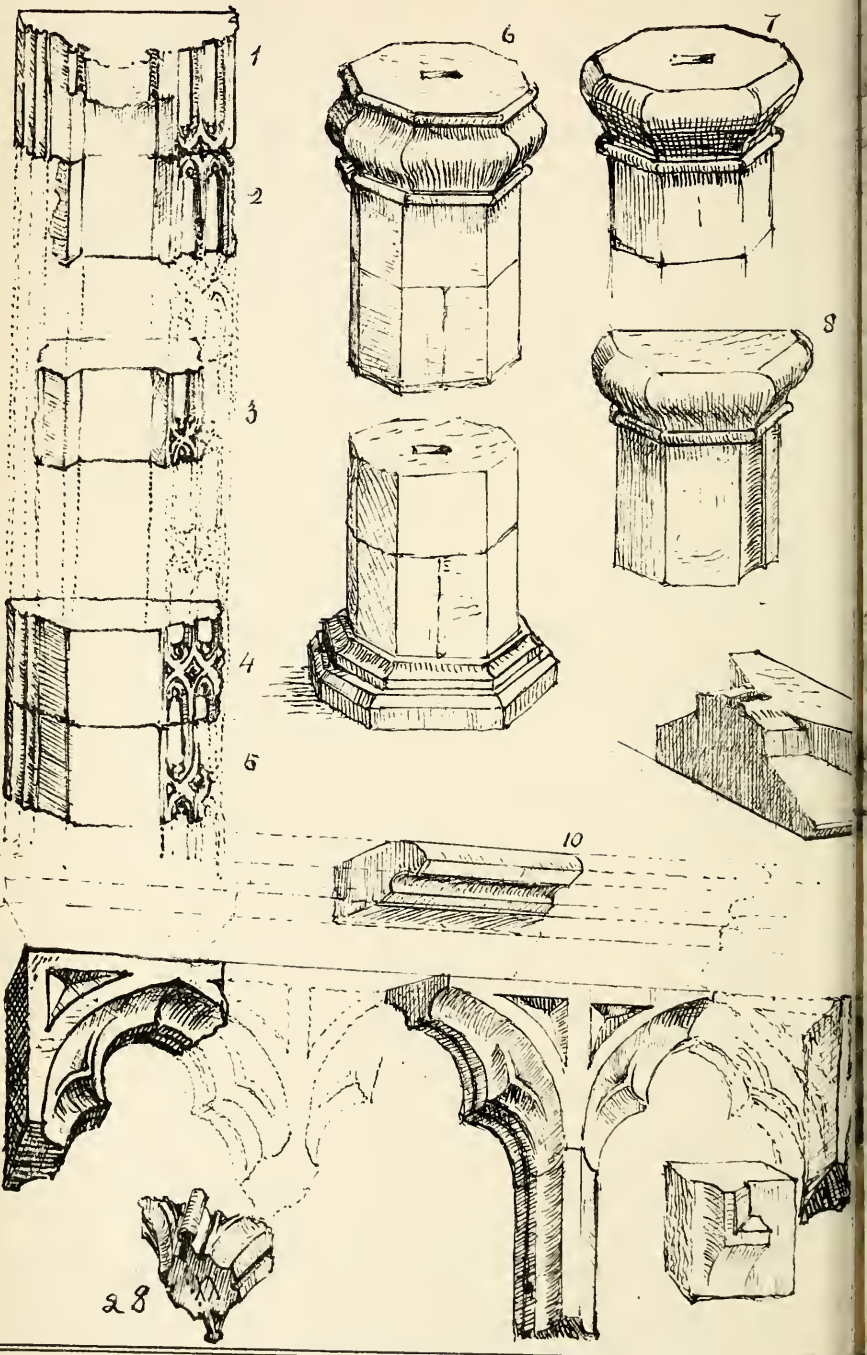
It is time that we should notice the remnants of the church lately disinterred from the foundations of the structure of 1715. It was quite evident, from the dimensions of the details, that they belonged to a building of much more importance than that just destroyed; and I prepared from the measurements of the stones, as well as I could, the plans which are before you. I was glad to find a note in Gastrell's *Notitia Cestriensis* confirming this surmise. He says it was built in 1716, on the same ground as the old one, but not quite as large; that it was probably consecrated, "a font being found among ye rubbish & sev. "graves in ye chapel yard."

The discovery of the single stone base, in the music pew, mentioned above, was the first clue I had towards recovering the plan of the ancient

Chantry of St. Michael ; and my notes, made then, have now been confirmed, after more than thirty years, by the recent discoveries. How much may often be deduced with some certainty from the careful examination of a very small constructional fragment is well illustrated in this case ; and it may serve to encourage those who find such remains, to preserve them, as well as to measure and draw them and carefully to note their position and surroundings. The fact that this stone was the base of a pillar, proved that it belonged to a building of sufficient size to be divided by arcades in the interior. The measurement (about 2 ft. in diameter) shows that the structure was not on a small scale ; the octagonal form, that it was of the pointed style ; the mouldings, that it was late in the style. The fact that it was "in situ" gave a point from which to construct the plan; while its position, about 4 ft. from the centre of the south wall of the church of 1715 (a space much too narrow for a side aisle), proved the truth of Bishop Gastrell's record—that the late edifice was built on the same site, but smaller.

The second find was about five years later, and consisted of the head of a square three-light window of late Tudor style, cut from a single block of stone, from a grave near the south porch.

In September, 1888, the Church of 1715, which had for some years been stripped of its fittings, was taken down. I at once wrote to the vicar, to request that any remains of the old church might be preserved, and he willingly consented. Unhappily the stones were the property of the contractor, who rebuilt the wall of the graveyard with them ; and in spite of the desire to keep them, many of the finest were used for this purpose. During the demolition, scarcely any stones bearing recognisable details were found built into the church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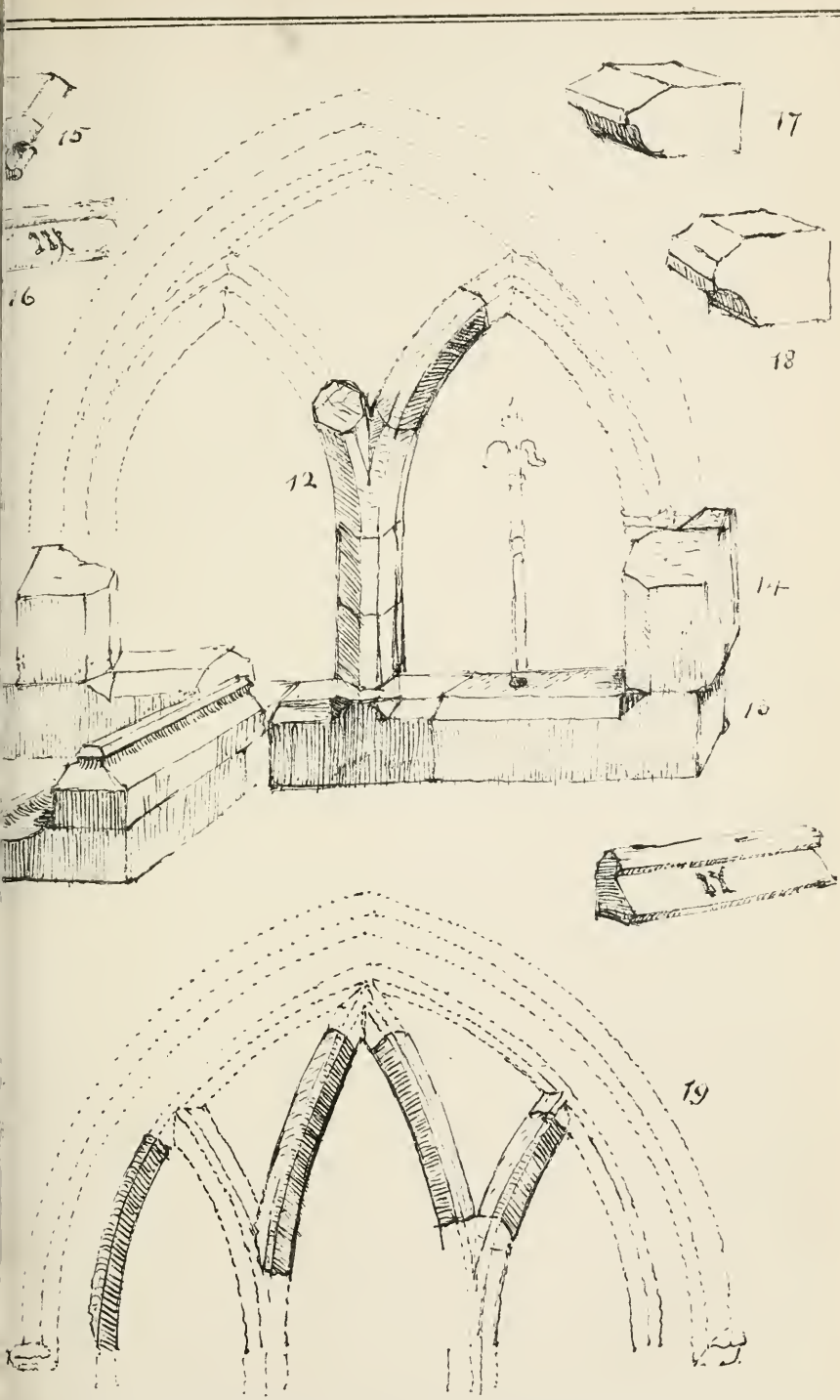
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walls. Edward Norris had employed new stone to face his walls, and only the plain ashlar of the older church for the body of the wall. When they were entirely removed, it was discovered that nearly all the missing details and characteristic fragments were carefully laid in earth at a depth of from 5 to 9 ft. to form foundations for the walls, and a kind of platform on which to place the new building. There lay the well-wrought details, showing the weathering of the old exterior, and the whitewash and painting of the interior fragments; drums and capitals of columns, panelled tracery of late arches, mullions, and nearly all the details of the cornices, and parapets, jambs and cills of windows and fragments of their tracery,—almost all the details in fact of an important church. These were speedily disinterred as a prize for the masons, and with difficulty a portion of them was saved.

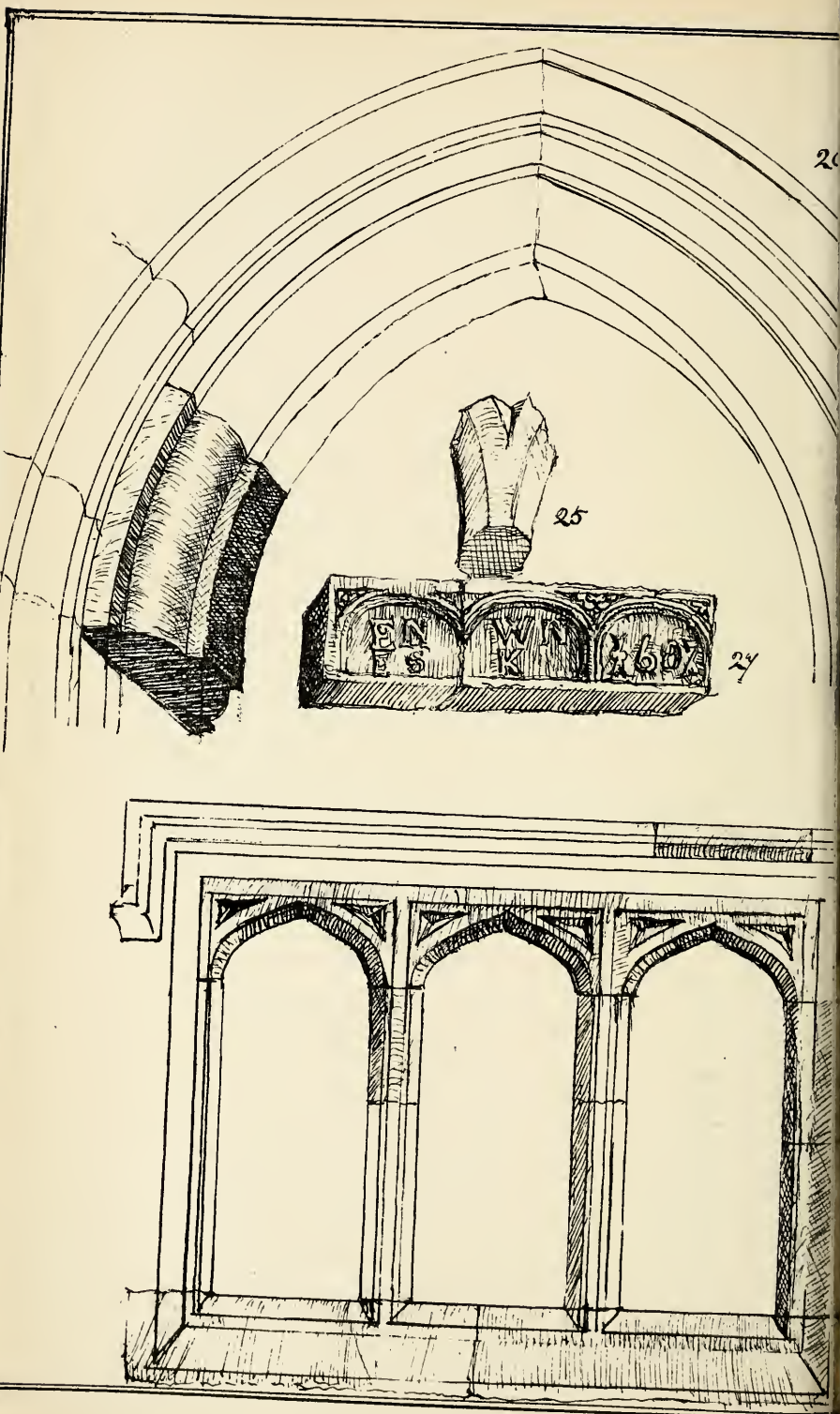
During several visits to the church I was able to draw and measure nearly every stone, in doing which the contractor's foreman greatly assisted me, as he proved to be a most intelligent man, who keenly regretted that the contract should not provide for the preservation of these relics. The drawings and measurements have resulted in the allotment to their proper places, in the plans I have prepared, of the several details; and these have been found to correspond so correctly with each other, and to check and confirm the measurements worked out from different points, that I believe these plans are very nearly a reproduction of the original church. I found at a later time that certain details—notably those of the tower, to which I give an earlier date than the rest of the building — are of similar character to remains found at Burscough Abbey.

It is worthy of notice that, with the exception of the base of the pillar found by the Rev. J. Gibson, as mentioned above, no bases have been found,

though almost all the capitals and some of the respond caps have been disinterred. The one base found was "in situ," and below the level of the floor of 1715. We may therefore infer that the floor and portions of other bases, the pillars, and possibly old sepulchral slabs of the Norrises, may be found a few feet below the existing level. Such stones must have existed, but no fragments have so far been found among the ruins. Edward Norris, who so carefully kept the other fragments from being used as building stones, would doubtless place such memorials of his ancestors in a place of safety; and it is to be hoped that the small sum required for further research and preservation of these relics will be forthcoming, as probably a good many stones still remain buried beneath the area of the church of 1715.

The church had at the west end a Tower, about 18 feet square on the exterior, with walls 3 feet in thickness, with angle buttresses. In the upper stage it had a two-light belfry window in each face, with plain uncusped lights, surmounted by a crenellated parapet. In the centre of each face of the foot of the parapet were plain gurgoyles. On the first stage of the west side was a western window, most likely of three lights, plain uncusped lancets running into the head of the arch. The tower opened into the church by an arch of two orders, with bold quarter-round mouldings, broadly filleted, the arch being obtusely pointed, and with an opening of 6 feet.

By working out the arc of the stone from the tower arch, it appears to belong to a drop or obtusely pointed arch, 6 feet wide in the clear opening. The bold quarter-round mouldings with broad fillet on each inner order (this arch being of two orders) give the thickness of 3 feet for the tower walls, and these mouldings with an equal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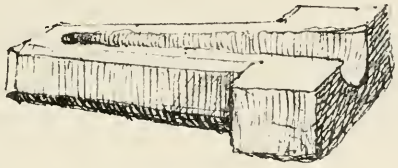
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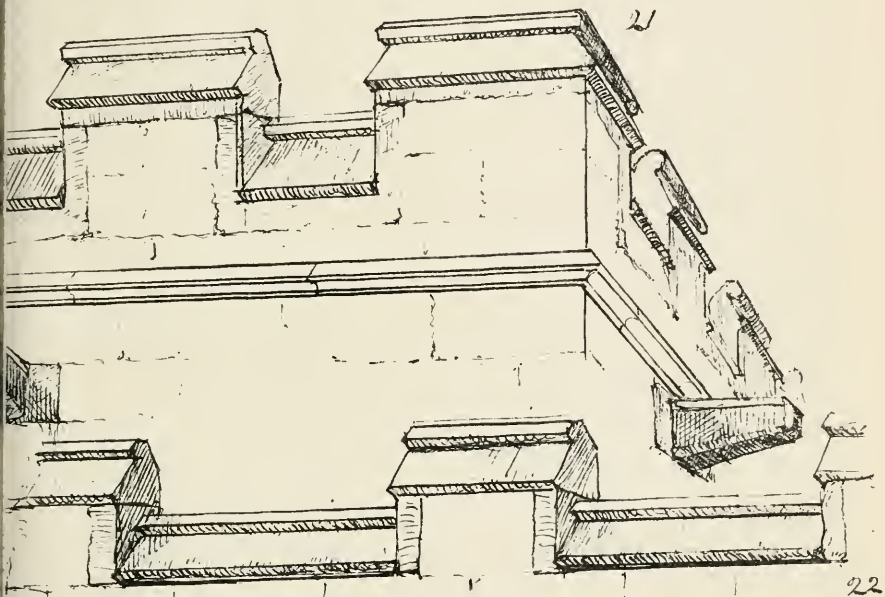
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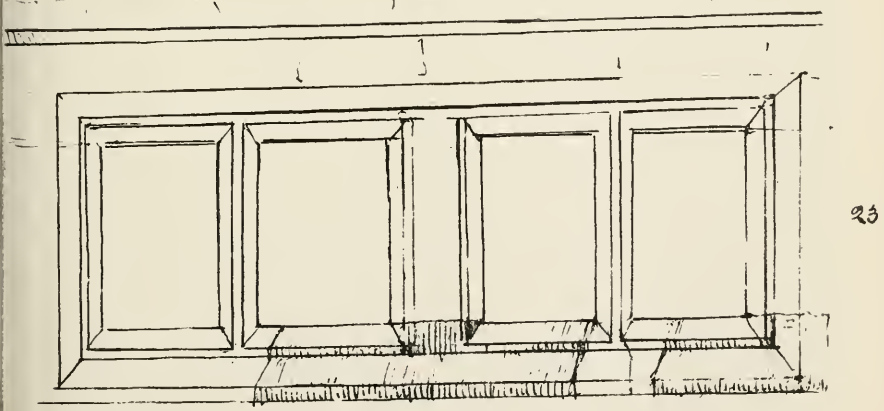
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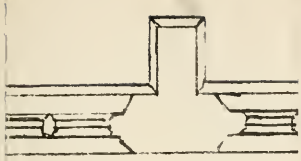
piece of plain wall necessary for the north and south abutments of the arch being added to the width of the opening, an interior measure is obtained of 12 feet, and an exterior of 18 feet square. The fragments found of the belfry windows, work out from their curves to exactly the same exterior measure as the inner lines of the chancel arch, thus showing a harmony and unity of design, that enables both features to be checked, the one by the other. The tracery of the western tower window is of the same character as that of the three plain uncusped lancet lights in the belfry, which run up into the head of the arch, that of the belfry showing two lights only. A large number of stones were found from the copings of the parapets. These were of five different sections ; two classes of these had formed embattled parapets, which were allotted severally to the tower and the nave; those adopted for the tower gave an additional guide to its dimensions, as four merlons and three embrasures to each face fitted the measurements deduced from the other fragments; thus almost every feature and measurement of the tower was recovered, even to the buttresses, which, from the mitreing of some of the base mouldings, seem to have been set diagonally at the angles.

The Nave had side aisles, divided by three arches, on the north and south; these were carried by octagonal pillars, 17 inches in diameter. Of the voussoirs of the nave arches, sufficient remains to show that they were of two chamfered orders. These arches were four-centred, the curve at the springing being struck from a short radius, and towards the apex from a very long one—the rise of the latter being only one-eighth of an inch in 2 feet; thus indicating a Tudor arch, with very little rise in the contour of the upper part. The east end of the church was similarly divided into chancel and

side chapels by an arcade of three arches on each side, which, judging from some much-broken remains, had late perpendicular mouldings. The capitals for all these, and some of the responds were found, as well as most of the stones for the shafts. The only base discovered was dug up about 35 years ago, in the music pew, and the late Rev. John Gibson set the font upon it. This was the only stone of the old church "*in situ*," and from it the other points have been measured. The nave had a clerestory, apparently with four-light square-headed windows. Of these, the cills of two or three were found, showing the arrangement of the lights, the central mullion being the largest. The cills were adapted for a 17 inch wall, the thickness of the lower side walls being 27 inches, as shown by the cills of the windows belonging to it. The entire head of a square window of three lights, obtusely pointed in the heads, was dug up about 30 years since; doubtless it was one of the aisle windows of the nave. Other fragments of exactly similar windows came from the recent excavations.

The Clerestory of the nave had an embattled parapet, with wide embrasures. One complete merlon and embrasure was found, giving the measurement of 2 feet 4 inches. Within the parapets round the whole church were shallow stone gutters. Two of these belonging to the clerestory were cut in stones the whole width of the wall, and showed the inner side projecting into the church, in the form of a cornice. They were so roughly cut as to show that they had been covered by a cornice of wood, and the angle at which they were set indicated that the roof of the nave was of low pitch. The side aisles of the nave were finished with a plain coping, and shallow gutter. It was perfectly easy to distinguish the copings and



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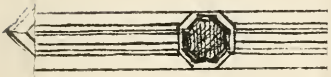

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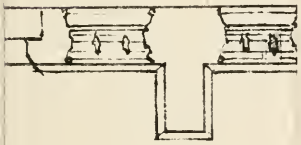

apel of St. Mich

Ground Plan.

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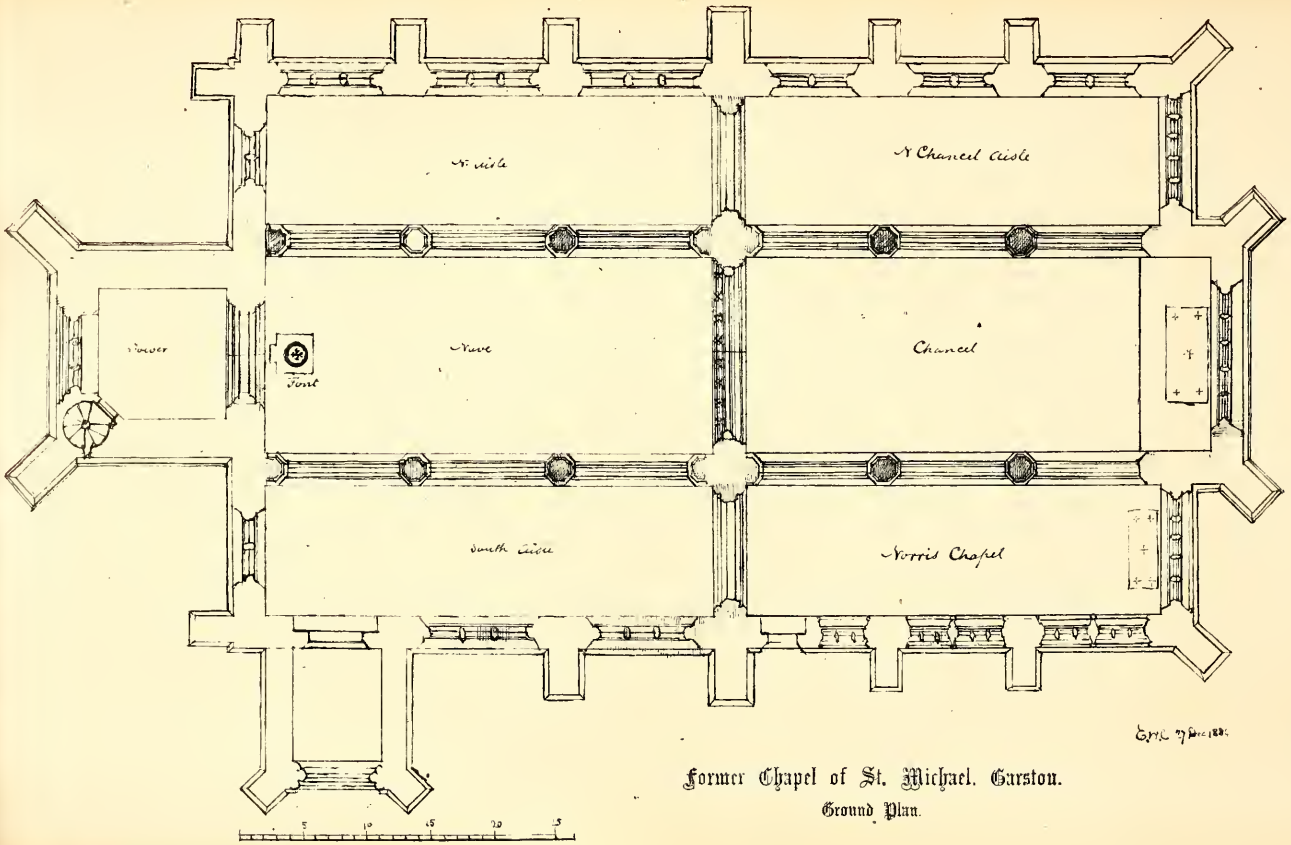


Former Chapel of St. Michael. Garston.

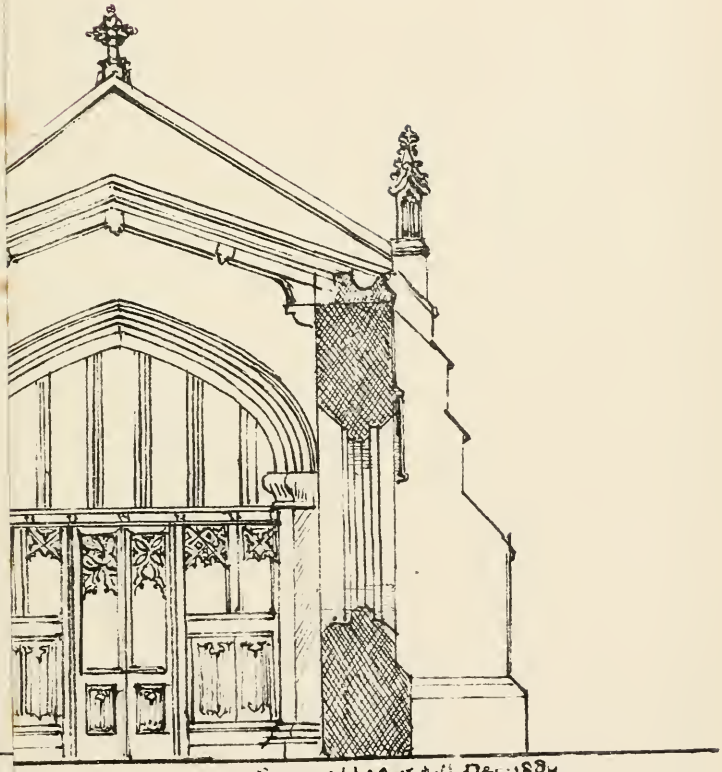
Ground Plan.

embattlements of tower, nave, aisles and chancel; for, though the sections were in some cases very similar, the measurements and proportions varied. Upon the copings of the nave was cut an initial that looked like the letter M—much weather-worn; so that it was not easy to say whether it were M, for the initial of the patron saint, Michael—or JN, those of one of the Norris family. The only remnant that seemed to belong to a doorway was a piece of a plain chamfered four-centred arch, which was destroyed before I could measure it. Bishop Gastrell says that a font was found in the ruined church, but if this was retained in the new one it was re-cut. The fact that it had a bowl and shaft, and no base, in the church of 1715, may indicate that only these portions were found.

The Chancel was entered by an arch nearly the full width of the central aisle of the church, the five or six remaining stones showing that the responds of the arch were set back to the side walls as closely as possible. Next to the nave, the mouldings of this arch showed a band of interlacing tracery, in a series of double tracery panels trefoiled at each end, and finely worked in white stone. The jambs were flat in the central part of the section, so far as the rood screen was fixed; above that the soffit was sunk in a plain panel with chamfered edges. At the springing of the arch was a corbeling out of an inner order of mouldings, which appears to have carried this order round the arch, thus making the arch of two orders, while the jambs were of only one. An almost similar arrangement appears in the central arches and chancel of Bebington Church; but Garston had the additional enrichment of the band of tracery on the outer order. The date of this arch is almost contemporary with Bebington, and the stone resembles that from Storeton quarry.

The extreme shallowness of the stones composing the chancel arch, and the fact that they did not break joint with the other masonry, also that the stone and work corresponded with that of the chancel and not with that of the rest of the church, seems to indicate that the chancel arch was inserted in the building when the south chapel was constructed; the style of these details showing their date to be late in the reign of Henry VII or early in that of his successor. Remains have been found of the cill, the jambs, and several pieces of the trefoiled heads of a five-light east window with a square head. The jambs were in two orders, the mullions and heads having a hollow moulding, the trifoliation of the heads springing from this as a second plane of tracery. The glass had been secured by strong saddle bars of iron, traces of which remained. Several parts of a boldly moulded hood mould, proportioned to this window, turned up; also similar mouldings of the side windows. They were moulded with a slope above and a hollow below the drip, and were returned and stopped at the labels. The jambs of arches of two orders with chamfered angles, and one hollow moulding added, appeared to represent the eastern openings from the nave side aisles into the chancel aisles; they were of flat section, to correspond with the chancel arch.

The last fragments to be noticed were of white stone, apparently from Storeton; these were much broken up. The only piece at all complete was half of the heads of two lights of a window, with indications that it had been surmounted by tracery. This I attribute to the Norris chapel. Small as the fragment is, it is most significant in its work. The window to which it belonged has been in two planes of tracery, being delicately moulded, with a head between two shallow hollows, or sunk



Edward W Cox del. Dec. 1884

Section across walls
Shaded parts stones discovered
Dotted restored plan

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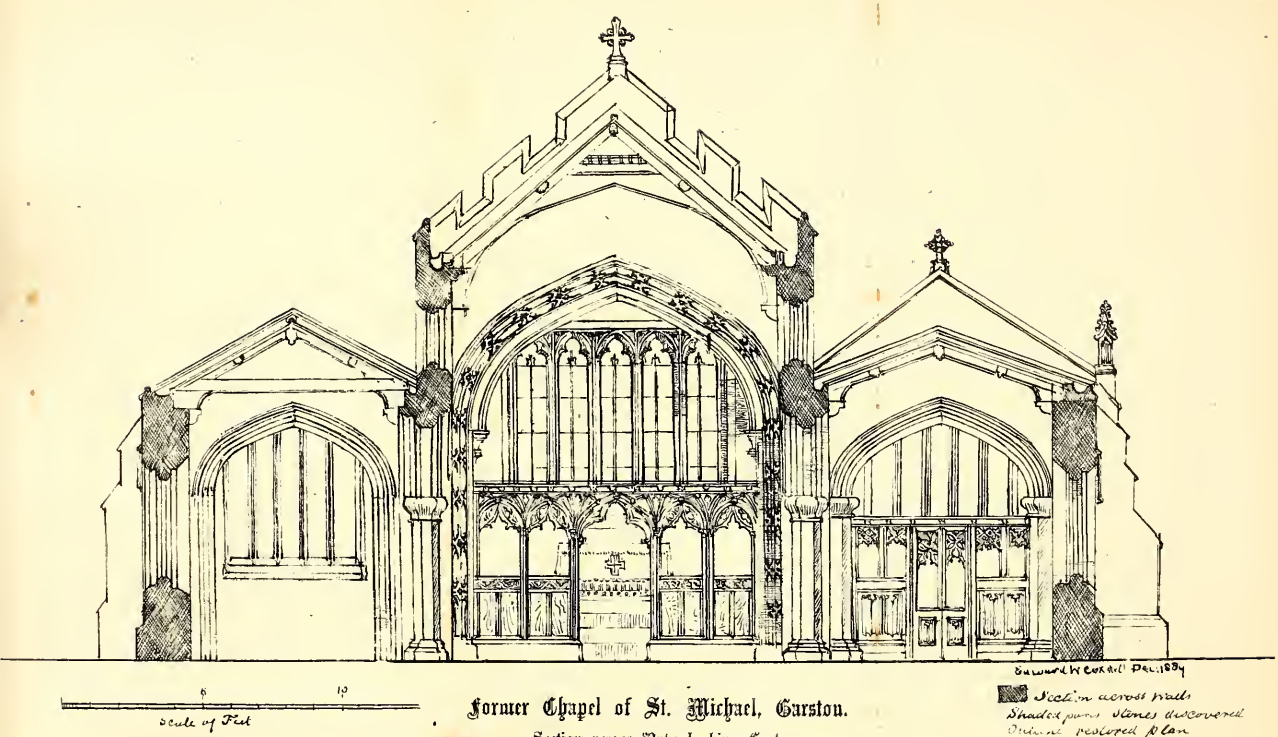

Former Chapel of St. Michael, Garston.

Section across Nave looking East.

planes, and the second member a hollow. The lights were very narrow, the heads having depressed uncusped arches; the moulding is repeated on the inner side, and when first found, faint traces of painting and gilding were visible. The work resembles that of the chancel arch in the care and elaboration of its work, as well as in material. On the bed next the mullion is marked the number XX. I think this fragment may not only be attributed to the Norris Chapel, but that the fashion of that building may be deduced from it with fair probability.

The Chapel would be coincident with the chancel arcade of three arches, which dimensions of the capitals and pillars prove to have been of wide span; it could not, therefore, have been a small building. That it was on the south side is nearly certain, as the last of the Norrises lies buried just where it would have stood, although the space was outside his later church. That an elaborately-wrought window should have narrow lights where there was ample wall space to set it, suggests that each of the three bays contained coupled pointed windows. This coupling of windows by bringing each pair close together is characteristic of the neighbourhood, those of the original churches of Walton and Liverpool having been so arranged; thus, beside the eastern window of the Norris chapel, we should have six windows on the south side of the Norris chapel—two in each of the three bays into which the chancel was divided. The number XX on the foot of the stone gives still stronger probability to this arrangement. If the east window of the chapel were of five lights—as was that of the chancel—and each light were numbered at the springing of the tracery in the manner of this one, counting, as was usual, from the east window westwards, this piece would

stand on the last mullion of the fourth window, that being the twentieth springing. This supposition is further confirmed by the fact that the indication of the width of the lights admits of fitting two three-light windows to each of the three bays, and that other measures or numbers of lights would be too large or too small for the spaces to be occupied. Thus from this single stone we may fairly estimate the style, the date, and something of the plan of the Norris chapel with a fair degree of accuracy; and we can understand why the builder numbered it, so far as to fix the place it was meant to occupy.

The greater part of the remains of white stone lay towards the south-east of the church of 1715. Although the quality was superior to that of the red stone, there were few pieces, with the exception of those belonging to the chancel arch, that were not shattered by violence. I can only attribute the condition of these remnants to the wilful and thorough destruction of that portion of the building which was constructed of this material. If, during the Commonwealth, when the Speke Estates were sequestered, the Norris Chapel was subjected to special violence by the iconoclastic Puritans, this might account for the condition of its remnants, and at the same time distinguish them from the rest, which were comparatively perfect.

Not only is this stone of the same quality as that of Bebington Church; but the workmanship of this and the remains of the chancel arch show strong analogies with those of that structure, in the elaborate detail and good finish of the workmanship. Of the two, the work at Garston is of the higher class, though the tower and nave show only the usual plain and good work.

A few words on the Measurements of these details may be of value in showing the necessity

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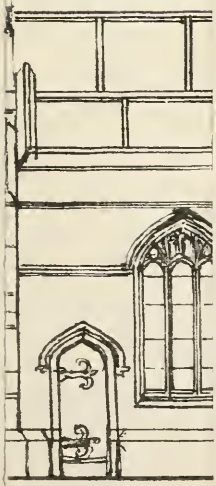

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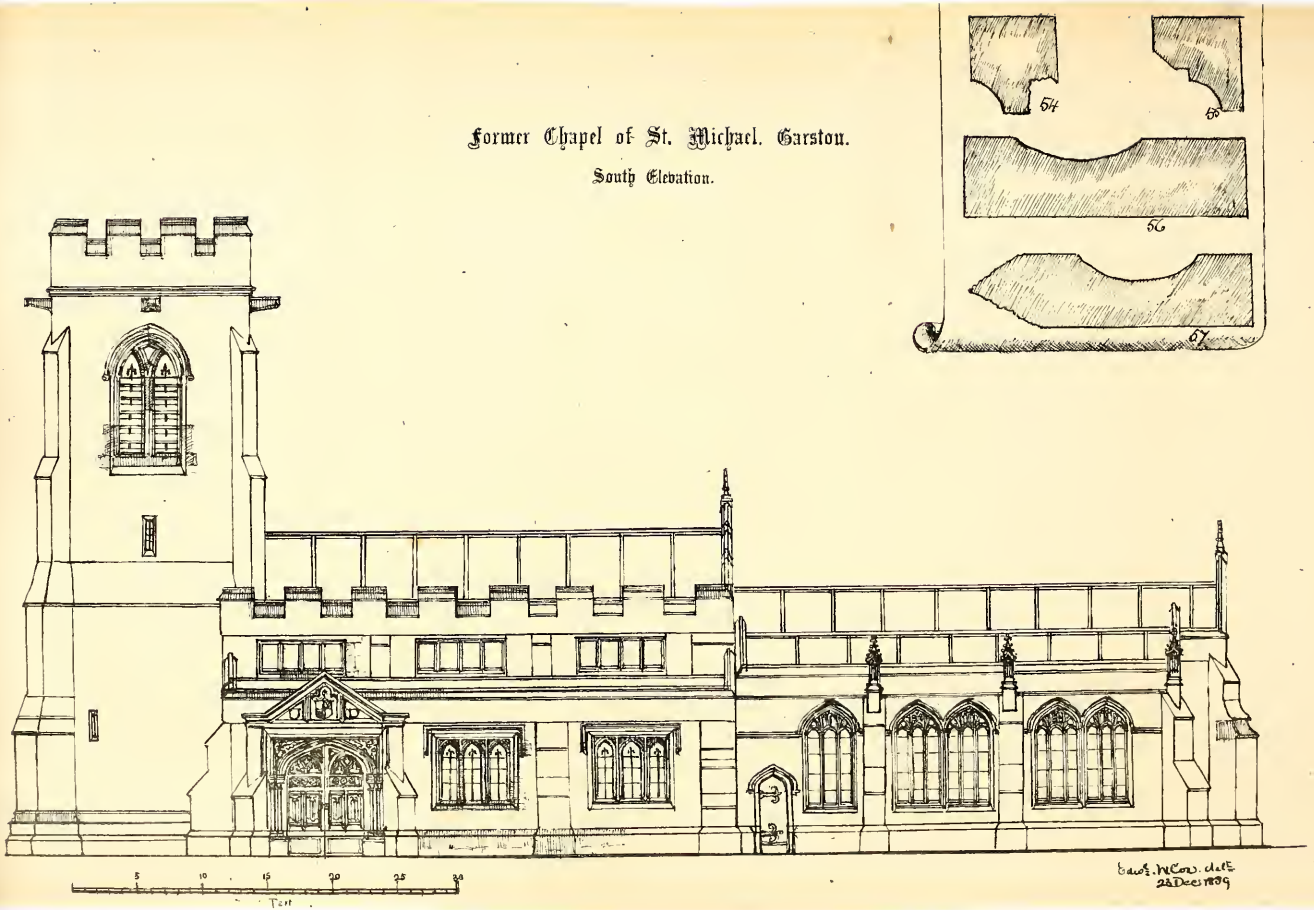
Former Chapel of St. Michael. Garston.

South Elevation.



of studying those symbolic or dominant numbers on which the ancient masons worked, and which will be found to pervade almost all mediæval architecture. The dominant number of the tower was 3.

External measurement at base, 18 ft.—6 times 3.
Internal measure, 12 ft.—4 times 3.
Thickness of walls, 3 ft.
Opening of tower arch, 6 ft.—twice 3.
Inner order of do., 18 ins.—6 times 3.
Belfry windows, over all, 6 ft. wide—twice 3.
Merlons of parapet, 33 ins.—11 times 3.
Three embrasures of do., 21 ins.—7 times 3.

The measures seem to show that the upper stages of the tower were set in 1 foot, which is just what might be looked for if a plinth existed, and a set-off between the stages. Many pieces of plinth were found.

Measures of the nave and chancel show dominant figures to be combinations of 5 and 7.

Thickness of side walls, 27 ins.—4 times 5, and 7.
Diameter of nave and chancel piers, 17 ins.—twice 5, and 7.
Thickness of clerestory wall, 17 ins.—twice 5, and 7.
Width of lights of nave windows, about 17 ins.
Height of nave capitals, 12 ins.—5 and 7.
Width of capital, 2 ft.—twice 5 and twice 7 ins.
Set-off on merlons of parapet, 7 ins., and thickness 10 ins.
Depth of mullions and tracery, east window, 12 ins.—7 and 5.
East window, 5 lights.
Hood mould of do., 7 ins.
Inner order of nave arches, 10 ins.

The minor details are nearly all reducible to the same rules. By careful study of the theory of measurements adopted in mediæval buildings, together with some knowledge of their modes of construction, structural dimensions and characteristics may be worked out and recovered with much more accuracy than is commonly supposed to be possible. It is to be regretted that this particular branch of study has met with so little attention from architects, since it would have enabled them to deal less destructively with the restorations and repairs of ancient buildings than is too frequently the case when they come under their hands. It is reassuring to find that in the successive discoveries of the details of Garston Chantry, there has been scarcely any change to make in the indicated plans from the new data; but on the contrary, they have strongly confirmed, by the addition of material evidence, what had previously been worked out from theory and analogy.

THE OLD HALL AND MILL.

Garston Old Hall was a half-timbered building, which formerly stood on a rock picturesquely overhanging the lower mill-dam. It faced south, and formerly consisted of a centre and two cross wings, the ground plan being in the form of an H, the wings gabled at each end, and in the centre of the west wing rose a tall and handsome octagonal chimney shaft. Local tradition says that it formerly contained a Roman Catholic chapel, of which there are now no traces; but it may have been in the east wing, which has perished. The style of the building was that prevalent about 1480. There is little doubt that this occupied the site of the Fratry of the monks of Stanlawe, which the *Coucher Book of Whalley* describes as standing between little Gresyndale and the foss of Garston. Gresyn-

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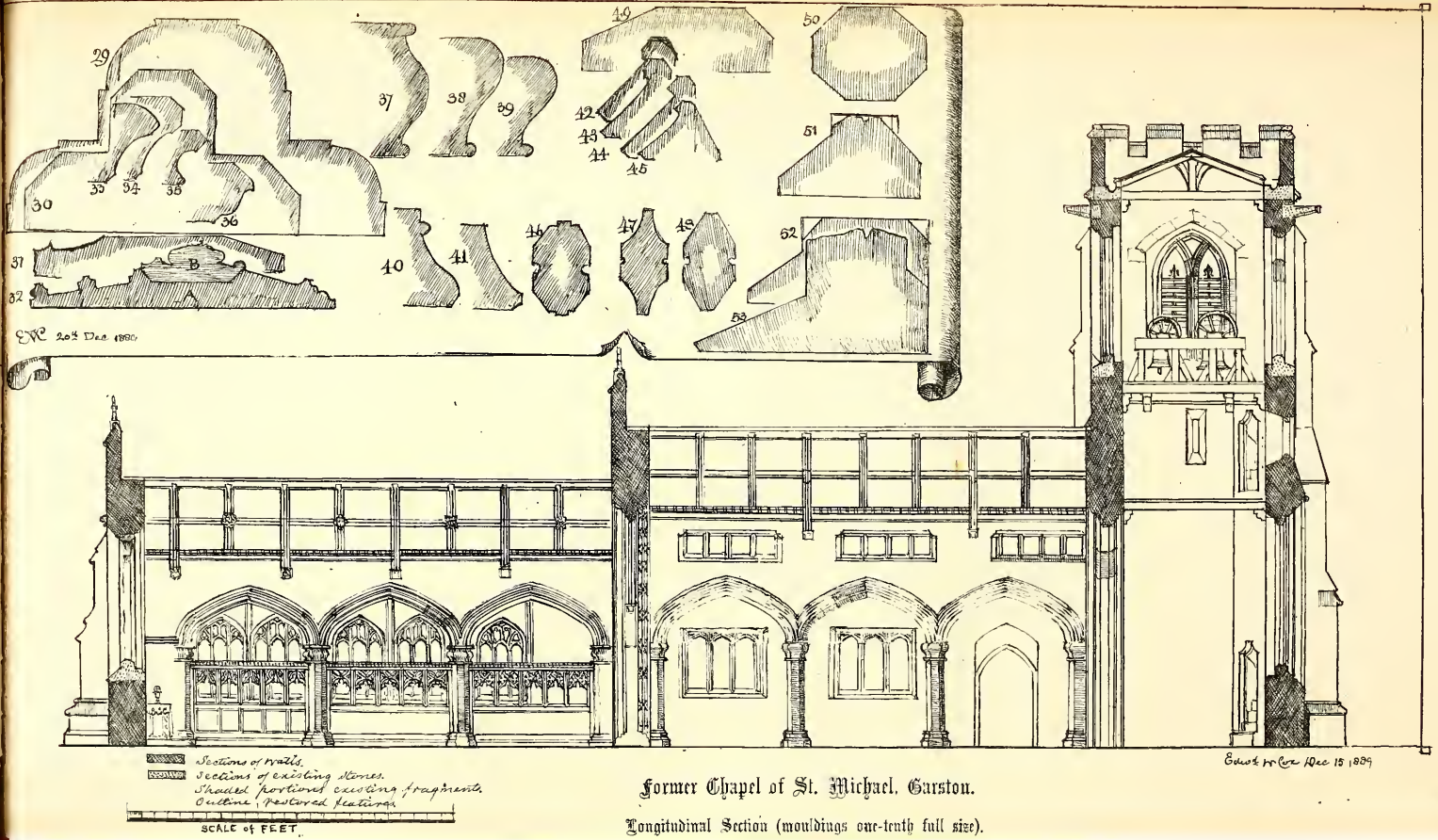
The minor details are nearly all reducible to the same rules. By careful study of the theory of measurements adopted in mediæval buildings, together with some knowledge of their modes of construction, structural dimensions and characteristics may be worked out and recovered with much more accuracy than is commonly supposed to be possible. It is to be regretted that this particular branch of study has met with so little attention from architects, since it would have enabled them to deal less destructively with the restorations and repairs of ancient buildings than is too frequently the case when they come under their hands. It is reassuring to find that in the successive discoveries of the details of Garston Chantry, there has been scarcely any change to make in the indicated plans from the new data; but on the contrary, they have strongly confirmed, by the addition of material evidence, what had previously been worked out from theory and analogy.

THE OLD HALL AND MILL.

Garston Old Hall was a half-timbered building, which formerly stood on a rock picturesquely overhanging the lower mill-dam. It faced south, and formerly consisted of a centre and two cross wings, the ground plan being in the form of an H, the wings gabled at each end, and in the centre of the west wing rose a tall and handsome octagonal chimney shaft. Local tradition says that it formerly contained a Roman Catholic chapel, of which there are now no traces; but it may have been in the east wing, which has perished. The style of the building was that prevalent about 1480. There is little doubt that this occupied the site of the Fratry of the monks of Stanlawe, which the *Coucher Book of Whalley* describes as standing between little Gresyndale and the foss of Garston. Gresyn-



Former Chapel of St. Michael, Garston.

Longitudinal Section (mouldings one-tenth full size).

dale was probably the valley of the small stream that ran to the north of Garston, and a little south of Cressington. The remains of a strong walled enclosure, with a ditch, apparently much older than the Hall, surrounded the house, and one of its lines continued as a boundary to the beautiful field above the lower mill-dam, which went by the name of the "Monks' Field." The Hall was used as a grange of the Abbey of Whalley. After the dissolution, this property passed to the Duchy of Lancaster, and thence to the See of Chester. Bishop Gastrell gives a list of the leases of tithes, houses and lands, made by the See of Chester in 1593, together with Lee and Woolton, to W. Stanynought — a name still known among us; in 1609, to Roger Anderton; 1632, to Roger Anderton; in 1664, to James Anderton and H. Dickenson; in 1681, to Roger Bradshaigh, who covenants to build three barns, at Woolton, Halebank, and Garston. This latter was an old brick building with high pitched gable, and within a few years was used as an Infant Sunday School. It has been swept away.

The ancient Mill of Garston was granted to Stanlawe Abbey by Adam de Gerston (together with the water that supplies it and the fisheries) for the purpose of working it as a fulling mill. He also covenanted to send thither to be fulled the cloths made in his house. These grants are printed in the *Coucher Book of Whalley*. Thus it appears that Adam de Gerston, in addition to being a large land holder, was a cloth factor. The moors and wastes between Garston and Toxteth were probably grazed by sheep; and, as in Yorkshire, the woollen trade was promoted by this character of the country.

The mill-dam was banked up in the narrow rocky gorge of Garston Dale by a very lofty embankment, partly of stone of great solidity; and on this bank

stood the mill, one portion of which was of very old solid stonework. It was a small quadrangular structure, with an overshot wheel; and at a later period a plainly built brick building has been added to it. The stone portion probably was the original fulling mill granted to Stanlaw in the thirteenth century.

THE FISHERIES OF GARSTON.

Earls Godfrey and Roger of Poictiers granted to the abbey of St. Peter, Salop, the village of Garston. In 1228, Henry III confirmed the grant. The fisheries of the Mersey were, in the middle ages, a principal source of wealth to those living on its banks. On the opposite shore, St. Werburgh's Abbey held the ancient fishery of Bromborough. The estuary abounded with fish. Enfield, as late as 1793, enumerates 44 kinds taken in its waters, and includes salmon and sturgeon; whitebait and soles were taken at Garston till the docks were built. Doubtless the little colony of fishermen, who were quite a separate race from the villagers, were the survival of this fishery. Their cottages were isolated by the inroads of the tides, and the island they stood on was only preserved by a heavy rounded stone pitching—like the back of a whale—from being wholly fretted away. The Railway Company filled up the shore, built a sea wall, and brought this little island inland. The mode of taking fish was by weirs, or stake nets, and these are still set along parts of the shore. So extensive were these fisheries, that in 1697 it was proposed to suppress them, as hindrances to navigation.

Thomas Patten, writing to Richard Norris, 8th January, 1697, proposes to do this, and to make the river navigable to Manchester. This latter was

accomplished in 1720. He says: "You very well "know the mischiefs that are done in the river "Mersey (Mercy), or at least have frequently heard "what vast numbers of salmon trouts are taken, so "as to supply all the country and market townes "for twenty miles round; and when the country is "cloyed, or when they cannot get sale for them, "they give them to their swine. Your brother did "formerly take three or four salmon a week at a "fishing, in or near Speke; but of late hath taken "very few or none."

In the *Coucher Book of Whalley*, several fisheries are spoken of as granted to Stanlawe Abbey. These were fresh-water lakes, or lodges of water. Otirspool was granted by Adam de Gerston; the lake at Woolton, also the brook and mill-dam at Garston by the same. Otterspool, which was formed by damming up a narrow wooded valley, at the foot of which still stand the ruins of a mill on the shore of the Mersey, was drained about forty years ago.

THE CROSSES.

Garston was once so fortunate as to possess two Crosses. The base of the Churchyard Cross still lies opposite the site of the old south porch, and it has, I think, a feature of peculiar and pathetic human interest. The remnant of the shaft, standing in a base of two stones strongly clamped with iron, is of circular form, and has a moulded bead round it. It is hollowed about an inch and a half, into a kind of socket, as if to receive an upper shaft; but a practical mason will tell you that it would be almost impossible to set up a shaft in it securely without an iron or lead dowelling. There is no mark of any such dowel. It was at one time my purpose to have restored this cross by working for it a shaft

and head. I actually obtained the stone for it, but found that to set up the shaft securely I must destroy the old work. I am not so conceited a restorer as to do that: so the restoration was abandoned. Now, this hollowing of the top of the shaft, not having been intended for an upper structure, must have had another purpose. At Derby, and many other places, the stump of the cross was so hollowed, in order that in time of pestilence money might be placed in vinegar and disinfected before it was exchanged for the goods brought there. The seller left his goods and the buyer his money at the stone, but did not meet, for fear of infection. A stone closely resembling this, was found by Dr. Kendrick at Warrington, and is now, I believe, in the museum. Is this old Garston cross a plague stone? That churchyards were used as markets in the middle ages is a well established fact.

The other Cross is preserved in Mr. Owen's yard (much to his credit). It was the Village Cross, and the base has sockets for the stocks. It stood below the rock on which was built Garston Hall, at the head of the mill-dam, and just opposite to the bridge where the stream entered the pool; its site would be near the present centre of the junction of St. Mary's Road and Chapel Road. One practical question I desire to put before closing—Does anyone value these fragments of the past sufficiently to aid in preserving them? When the old stones of the church were turned out, I endeavoured to get some of those residing in the locality to interest themselves in their preservation—I regret to say with but little response. In spite of all I could do, many of them were cut up to rebuild the churchyard wall. The few saved were only kept on my taking the personal responsibility for them. In these days, how few ask the question—What

Garston Village Cross,
formerly at head of Milldam.

mean these stones? Enough, I hope, for us to respect their mute appeal for preservation. Who will care for these relics? Who will reset the village cross?

Mr. J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A., has sent me the following copy of a letter addressed to Dr. Francis Gastrell, Bishop of Chester, by the Rev. Ralph Maitland, Vicar of Childwall, relating to Garston Chapel in 1720:—

GARSTON CHAPPEL IN 1720.

There was in the township of Garston, in the parish of Childwal (about two miles and an half distant from the parish church of Childwal) an ancient chappel; Some parts of the walls whereof were Standing, 'till they were pull'd down & removed for the building of a new chappel on the Same Spott of ground, tho' not quite of So large extent as the old chappel was; This old chappel 'tis generally thought was built for the conveniency of [the] Speak family, and of the Tennants thereunto belonging. There is no proof that Divine Service has been perform'd in it since the time of the Reformation; but it is not doubted but it was consecrated, there being a font found among the rubbish of it, and Several graves in the yard belonging to it.

Mrs Katharine Norris (widdow of Thomas Norris of Speak Esqr) who departed this life on the 27th of Decemb^r^ 1707, gave by her last will & Testament 300^l^ towards the erecting and endowing of a new chappel at Garston: and in the years 1715 and 1716, her Son Edward Norris Esqr began, and finish'd the Said Chappel; laying out 360^l^, and upwards, on the building and adorning of it.

The Said Edward Norris also gave 300^l^ towards the Support of the Minister of Garston and his successors, by which gift he likewise obtained 200^l^ of the bounty money of our late Gracious Soveraign Queen Anne: and the interest of this 500^l^ is paid half yearly by Mr Norris (till Such time as a convenient purchase can be heard of) to the Reverend Mr James Holm now Curate at Garston.

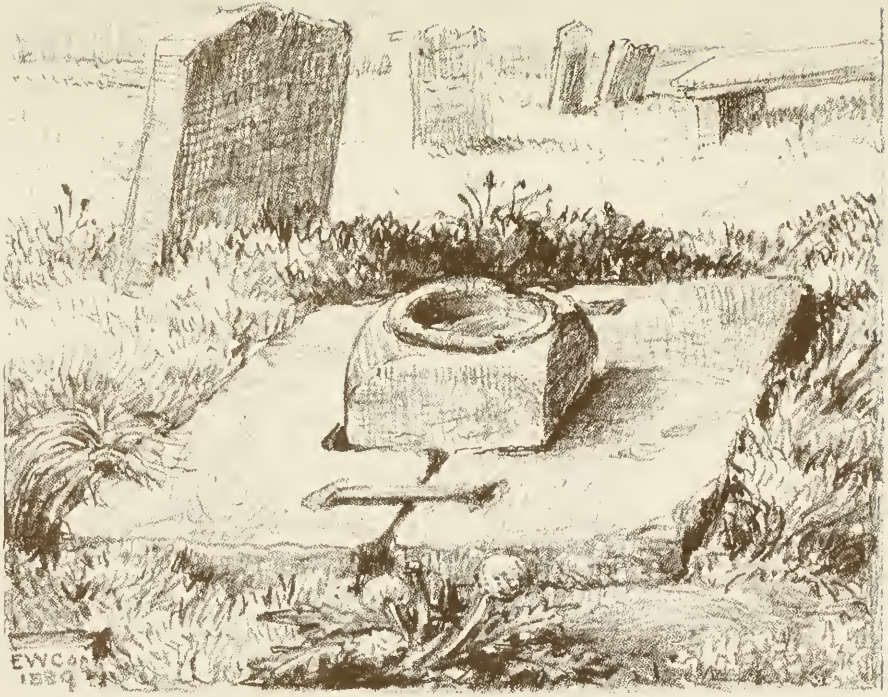
Thomas Marsh one of the Tennants of Mr Norris gave by his last will & Testament twenty pound to be put out, and the interest of it yearly paid to the Minister officiating at Garston.

John Huyton another of Mr Norris's Tennants gave ten pound to the same use.

This is all I know concerning Garston Chappel, and this account is given this 25th day of January 1719[-20] by me

RALPH MARKLAND vic:
of Childwal.

NOTE.—It may be well to advise the reader that an article on "The Historical Topography of Aigburth and Garston," by Joseph Boult, F.R.I.B.A.—read 30th April, 1868—is printed in the Society's *Transactions*, vol. xx, pp. 147—190. Also, that a "Memoir of the House of Norres of Speke," by George Ormerod, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., will be found in the second volume of the *Transactions*, pp. 138—182. It may be added, with reference to the allusion to a supposed "plague stone" (p. 140), that an engraving of the Warrington Plague Stone is given in *Transactions*, vol. iv, p. 137.—EDITOR.



Cross, Garston Churchyard.

ANTIQUITIES OF THE MEOLS SHORE.

By Charles Potter.

(Read 29th November, 1888.)

MORE than a quarter of a century has passed since my attention was first drawn to the Cheshire shore at Great Meols, together with its interesting geological and archæological surroundings. Much has been done during that period to elucidate the truth and to dispel the myths which enshroud both its geology and its archæology. Much however still remains to be done, and if I am able to throw any light on one or both of these subjects I shall be much pleased.

Those who heard my first utterances on the subject in this room will remember that I held that the surface-soil of the country was that on which our forefathers (far back in the Neolithic period) had lived and toiled, each in accordance with the progress of time, and in the same manner as those born and reared in the present century in the same locality.

What I then advanced as a theory, I trust now, by means of specimens of man's handiwork collected from the stratum forming the surface-soil, to be able to establish as a fact. At the same time I wish it to be understood, that I then held and still hold that evidence of man's existence may be looked for as far down as the boulder clay. In the fragment of red-deer antler exhibited, I believe we have evidence of the presence of man upon the earth, during the formation of the lower Scrobicularia bed. Much must always depend on the position in which a thing is discovered, in regard to the conclusions

to be drawn, as to how it came to be there, and how it should be in the position in which it was discovered. If, in crossing land which has been lately flooded, but from which the water has receded, one finds a quantity of wooden stakes lying horizontally on the surface, it may be surmised that they have been brought by the water, and in its recession left where they are now lying. But if the end of one of these stakes is thrust into the ground so that it shall maintain a firm upright position, can any other conclusion be arrived at than that force had been used in the placing of it in that position? Then the question arises, what could that force have been? Few persons who have made a study of the post-glacial deposits would hesitate to place the deposition of the lower Scrobicularia bed in very early Palœolithic times. And fewer are they who would suppose that an object which, like the stake, had been forcibly thrust into the bed, as it must have been to retain a vertical position, but would say it had been so placed by man.

The piece of antler before you was found vertically embedded in the clay—a position which, like the upright stake, it could not have acquired without force. What remains of the body of the antler is worn smooth and polished, as if by friction, and possibly it may have been used for mooring purposes.

The next specimen, in the ascending grade in these post-glacial beds, is also a fragment of red deer antler, from the upper peat—the bed next above that in which the other specimen was found. As it came from the lower part of the peat, which is so largely made up of iris, it is possible that it may have been dropped by the occupants of a canoe. The length is $2\frac{3}{10}$ inches, greatest thickness $1\frac{2}{10}$ inches, least 1 inch, and hollowed throughout. It is difficult to assign a purpose for its use; possibly

it may have been worn suspended as an ornament or amulet.

The third specimen, which can be undoubtedly traced to strata below that of the present surface-soil, is the fragment of a wooden bowl found in the fresh-water stratum, intercalated in the upper Scrobicularia clay. This specimen has been previously brought under the notice of the Society.

In speaking of the peat, or "so-called forest bed," it may be stated that there are those who assert that wherever arboreal remains are found embedded in the peat, especially if they are standing butts, with spreading roots attached, they must have grown where and as they are found. Such persons when speaking of the trees as being of growth *in situ*, assert that the beds containing them are all old land surfaces. At other times they will give them their true designation, speaking of them as peat, or peat beds. It might be questioned whether any careful observer, with the least elementary knowledge of geology, could possibly confound a homogeneous undecomposed peat, fit only for fuel, with a humus or vegetable soil. To the careful, unprejudiced observer, the peat with its well-defined laminations, arising from the annual growth and decay of the iris *(Iris pseudacorus)*, rushes *(scirpus)*, &c., most unmistakeably tells its lacustrine origin. Whilst the laminations being neither compressed nor disturbed by the immense roots of mighty pines and oaks, which they must have been had the roots germinated and expanded in the consolidated peat, is proof of their having been transported into the peat in the state in which they are now found, whilst the peat was forming.

In the surface-soil, which has yielded so large a harvest of man's handiwork, extending from the early Neolithic period to the late Norman, an entirely different state of things is found. This stratum undoubtedly owes its origin to peat, but

sun and atmosphere, with the assistance of the earth-worm, have completely destroyed its organic vegetable character, reducing it to humus or mould adapted for the propagation of terrestrial plant life, and such as to repay the labour of the husbandman. As in all surface-soils formed principally from the decay of vegetation, so with this; stratification and lamination are alike obliterated. Whilst the lamination of each stratum below gives the strongest evidence, in its unbroken lines, of having been undisturbed by the foot of man or any heavier animal.

Having listened to, without taking part in, controversies respecting the graves said to have been discovered here by the celebrated engineer, Nimmo, about the year 1828, (Hume's *Ancient Meols*, p. 16), my subsequent observations on the Cheshire shore have placed me in a position to form an opinion on the physical condition of the site indicated, which is said to have been "nearly opposite the Leasowe "lighthouse, and at a distance of between 100 and "200 yards below the flow of the tide." Just 60 years must have elapsed since that discovery; but during the last 25 years I have made many enquiries of the elder folk of that neighbourhood without meeting with one who had seen these skeletons, or heard of anyone who had done so. Several told me that they had heard of the grave-yard; but it was from strangers who came to see it or make enquiry about it, and such persons seem always to have gone away without any confirmatory evidence of its existence.

One man, who was born and has lived in the neighbourhood to the present time, and who could not have been less than ten years of age at the date of Nimmo's alleged discovery of the grave-yard, tells me that he never saw nor heard of these graves. Yet, he was constantly on the shore, and every Sabbath, weather permitting, he with his

father and mother attended a place of worship at Wallasey, when, if the tide was out, in passing along the shore, their route would often have been close to, if not directly over, these graves. This person, who is a very intelligent man, informed me that, at that period, the highway to Wallasey from the Meols was on the seaward side of Leasowe Castle. There can be little doubt that fifty years since the residents of the neighbourhood frequented the shore more than at the present time. For fuel they depended almost exclusively on the peat exposed on the shore, whilst the same bed furnished kindling wood for their peat fires, and timber for many of their buildings. Again, wrecks on the Cheshire shore were at this period numerous, and large numbers of persons were employed in salvage work. This last employment has been happily lessened by the introduction of steam propulsion and the opening up of the Crosby channel. Then the fishermen, especially shrimpers, are nearly always on the shore, yet none were to be found, a quarter of a century since, who had seen or heard, except through strangers, of this graveyard.

The lowering of the foreshore, or littoral, by denudation is a very slow process; so much so, that from the first exposure of a skeleton to its final removal by the sea, under ordinary circumstances would certainly average not less than twelve months, whilst long before the skeletons were exposed the holes or graves into which the bodies had been put must have attracted the attention of passers by. Sinkings made in the compact natural peat or clay could not be refilled in the same compact manner, and the filled-in material would be washed out very quickly when attacked by the tide, and the length and breadth of the graves into which the bodies had been put would be noticeable long before the skeletons were exposed to the gaze of man by denudation and wasting of the shore.

Again, does the site where Nimmo is said to have found this graveyard commend itself as one likely to be chosen by the inhabitants for such a purpose? In the past, as in the present, a dry situation appears to have always had preference for the interment of the cherished dead. Yet, if the site given by Nimmo, viz., opposite the Leasowe lighthouse, be correct, about 300 yards from the foot of the present embankment, the very lowest part of the peninsula must have been chosen for the purpose, where, during the winter months, it would often, from the flooded state of the ground, have been impossible to have got upon it with the view of digging a grave. It is with surprise that one looks upon the controversies that have taken place upon this subject, when it must be known that, unless in abnormally dry weather, it would be impossible to dig and leave open a hole four feet deep for twelve hours, without water finding its way into the same to a depth of at least two feet. Again, may it not be asked, why should this bog have been chosen, when dry rising ground was to be found in close proximity, the "Fender," a brook which runs immediately at the back of the lighthouse, having only to be crossed to get upon it? Supposing several skeletons to have been found where stated, is it not more natural to conclude that they were the hasty interments of men whose lives had been lost in battle or shipwreck?

Let us now endeavour, in the facts disclosed during the past quarter of a century, to ascertain something about the people who must have been (from an early Neolithic period) settled in the neighbourhood of Great Meols.

The early pottery and worked flints will undoubtedly carry us far away beyond the historic period. As soon as we come within that period, the relics obtained, consisting of personal ornaments, such as fibulæ, hair and other pins, would

indicate that, if not actually inhabited, it must have been visited, by a refined and well-to-do people, and this applies down to the period when, probably by flood, the last of the settlements had to be abandoned.

We are now able to say where some portion of the settlement was, and give a fairly good idea of the character of their dwellings.

The earliest dwelling was the round, stone-built house, which has already been brought under the notice of the Society. In this, timber does not appear to have been used, the stones being sunk in a trench and set in puddle, the material being obtained from between the upper and lower peat. This bed is known to geologists as the lower Scrobicularia clay. It is an estuarine deposit, of a fine saponaceous character, well adapted to the purpose of puddling, and setting of stone-work, or filling between timber. It seems to have been used for this purpose from pre-historic times (to which period I ascribe the circular dwelling), to within a comparatively recent period. At least one cottage at Great Meols, still inhabited, has the rough stones, of which it is built, set in, and plastered with this material. The floor of the round house was the then and present surface-soil on which it was built. Some of the dwellings of a later period had floors raised by a layer of sand, on which clay was laid, and carefully puddled to a thickness of four or six inches. The walls were timber-framed, the foot of the timber resting on large rough blocks of sandstone which were let into the earth. The stones were probably obtained from the hills bounding the southern side of the marsh.

It may be presumed that these houses were thatched with reeds, derived from the adjacent marsh. An oak thatching-needle is among my relics. If any material was used in the windows it was most likely horn, which would perish by

lengthened exposure to the atmosphere or dissolve by maceration. Had glass been used, fragments would certainly have been found,

Stockade fencing was largely used round these dwellings, but whether for defensive purposes or to keep cattle from straying into the enclosures is conjectural; possibly for both. When the sand, including the "talus" of the low sand-cliffs, has been swept by storms from the shore, the sharpened ends of the stakes, deeply driven into the soil, are frequently exposed. The stakes were seldom more than a foot apart, and were interlaced with gorse, broom, and willow withies. It may be presumed that the dwellings were dry and comfortable, with some rooms of fairly good proportion. One of these rooms, which was, by storm, well exposed on the side facing the sea, measured more than twenty-one feet between the walls; its length in the opposite direction could not be ascertained, as it was uncertain how much had been cleared away by the storm which exposed it; and the same may be said of each subsequent exposure, which was from similar causes, until its final disappearance.

It must not be supposed that, in the earlier period of this settlement, its immediate surroundings presented the sterile appearance which they now do. The sea, with its littoral, may have been at least a mile to the northward of its present boundary, that space presenting a rich arable surface, the soil being formed of sand and decomposed vegetable matter, principally peat; the drainage being inland to the "Fender," a brook which has its rise near the Dee, flowing eastward to the Mersey by Wallasey pool. How far the settlement may have extended northward must be always conjectural, attention being only drawn to it by the relics which, at the commencement of this century, were collected on the shore by the residents, and by accident came

under the notice of antiquaries, foremost amongst whom were the venerated fathers of this Society, Joseph Mayer and Canon Hume, men whose lives were given over to Liverpool, although neither were natives of the town. Roscoe's name must always hold the highest place among Liverpool's notabilities, but that of Hume, and of Mayer above all, will, even by the side of his, fill a worthy niche.

Having thus far traced the settlement, let us try and trace out the character and occupations of its inhabitants, from the teachings of the relics they left behind them. First, they were undoubtedly agricultural, for we have specimens of their shovels, spades, forks, and ploughs. Secondly, they were fishermen, as is evidenced by numerous fish-hooks, especially of bronze. Thirdly, they were manufacturers and workers in metal, in proof of which we have a large quantity of that easily-worked metal, lead, in the rough state as left after being melted. Much cannot be made of this fact, except that the most numerous objects found on the shore are of lead, some of which are most beautiful. But we have also bronze or latten, in the same rough state, an article which is not likely to be found except where it was in use. Amongst the most interesting of recent finds is an inelegant specimen, a core in bronze, from the port or orifice of a mould for metal casting. This core may be considered to bridge the gulf between unmanufactured metal and the article manufactured from it, and may be assumed as proof that castings in mixed metals were made in the neighbourhood. Added to this, we have the smith's tools, the cooper's, the plumber's, and the carpenter's. May it not be asked, where is the village at the present day to be found, except in a manufacturing district, that contains within itself such a variety of industries? And yet it may be argued that five centuries have

passed away since these industries had an existence in the neighbourhood of Great Meols,

Mixed with these proofs of peaceful industry we have the shield, the sword, the spear, and the arrows of the warrior; the large and powerful knives of the huntsman; and the handsome and elegantly finished knives, with loops for suspension to the waist-belt, which, in Norman times we are told, formed a part of the trousseau of the high-bred dame. The quern stones bear evidence of corn being ground in the neighbourhood, whilst the spindles and numerous spindle-whorls tell of the many and active spinsters, a name puzzling to many a church-goer at the present day. That a strong religious character pervaded the settlement may be gathered from seals, nearly the whole of which bear religious devices, and the ampulla, fashioned on one side with the well-known pilgrim's sign, the *pecten*, or an escallop shell, on the other with the arms or device of the owner.

Over this moving, living scene comes a change, like that which visited the magnificent stone-built cities of the East—a catastrophe spreads ruin and desolation where industry, wealth, and art had flourished. As in the East, the drift-sands entomb the records of man's handiwork. In the lapse of time man again appears on the scene. Generation succeeds generation, each living and struggling in the battle of life, unknowing and regardless of the former people, whose works are beneath their feet. until some relic has been unearthed, which, being placed in their dwellings as a curiosity, meets the eye, it may be, of an intelligent stranger, who, following up the clue, unravels the buried past and much of the history of its interesting peoples.

Communications.

MUNICIPAL PRECEDENCE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

SOME years since, in conjunction with the Hon. Assist. Sec., I contributed to the *Transactions* (vol. xxxv) of this Society transcripts of the three burgess rolls of Liverpool which were drawn up in the sixteenth century—viz., in 1565, 1572, and 1589 respectively. Subsequent comparison of these rolls with a document—contemporaneous with the first of them—containing the assessments of the various householders in Liverpool to a levy in aid of the repair of Walton Parish Church, and with the lists of mayors and bailiffs given on pages 234 and 235 of Baines' *History of Liverpool*, has not only revealed in detail the principles upon which the rolls were constructed, but brought to light certain facts which are not without interest, as bearing on the subject of municipal and social precedence and the changes which took place therein during the reign of Elizabeth.

As originally prepared, the first roll contained—omitting heirs and duplicates—just 139 names, carefully arranged in order of precedence, and comprising 2 noblemen, 3 knights, 7 esquires, and 14 gentlemen (including the 5 "aldermen"), together with 113 ordinary burgesses. First come

Lord Derby and his eldest son, then the mayor, followed by knights and esquires. After the esquires come the aldermen—*i.e.*, the ex-mayors, or the "mayor's brethren"—in the order of their seniority, and then ordinary gentlemen. These are succeeded by the bailiffs for the time being, followed by the "bailiffs' peers"—*i.e.*, the ex-bailiffs—in the order of their seniority, and, it would appear, by some five other officers, including the "serjeant". Then come the ordinary resident burgesses,* according to their places of residence, the streets being arranged as follows:—Water Street, Castle Street, Dale Street, Jugler Street, More Street, Mylne Street, and Chapel Street; the last three streets, however, supplying between them only eight freemen. Last of all come any undistinguished "foreign" burgesses.

The mayor's order of precedence was evidently a little unsettled at this period: in the first roll, 1565, he follows the noblemen, but precedes the knights; in the second roll, 1572, he follows both nobles and knights; and it is not until the third roll, 1589, that he attains to the position which he now holds as the first subject within the borough bounds.

The position assigned to the mayor on the third roll is evidently not attributable to accident, but to a genuine development of the municipal spirit; for a precisely similar advance in precedence is accorded to the bailiffs—the officers next in importance to the mayor. In the first and second rolls these officers are not inserted until after the "gentlemen," but in the third roll, while the ex-bailiffs are still placed after the gentlemen, the

* It does not seem to have been absolutely necessary that even resident freemen should be householders; for Rauff and Thomas Balie—sons of the Rauff Balie who was Mayor in 1551—appear to have resided with their mother, "Wydowe" Balie, in Water Street.

bailiffs for the time being take precedence of the latter, and come immediately after the "esquires."

The care which was evidently devoted to questions of precedence and seniority in the preparation of these rolls has led to the discovery of a considerable number of inaccuracies in the list of bailiffs given on page 235 of Baines' *History of Liverpool*. The senior (or mayor's bailiff) in 1556 was Thomas Bastwell (a contraction for Bastwysyll), not Thomas Bostock; in 1562 the senior bailiff was Radulphus (or Rauff) Jamisson, not Thomas Jannison; in 1574 the junior (or town's) bailiff was William Golbrand, not Gellond; the mayor's bailiff in 1576 was Robert Baule, not Thomas Bank, and in 1580 Roger Roose, not Moore. In 1581 the town's bailiff was Alan, not Alexander, Gogney, and in 1584 Edmund, not Edward, Erlome (or Irlam); while in the following year the mayor's bailiff was Richard, not Thomas, Hodgeson. The bailiffs for the years 1555 and 1589—not given in Baines' list—were, for the former year Radulphus (or Ralph) Barlowe and Thomas Bolton, and for the latter year Thomas Hichmough and Richard Baylie. The position, also, of their names on the first roll makes it probable that Robert Holden, Thomas Bastwysyll, and William Lawrence filled this office during some of the years between 1540 and 1553, for which period no records are known.

In the third roll, for some reason—not yet apparent—the order of seniority seems to have been slightly departed from in the cases of the first six ex-bailiffs, but in the remaining twelve it is strictly followed.

EDWARD M. HANCE.

SCHEDULE OF DEEDS, CHIEFLY RELATING TO WARRINGTON, LATE THE PROPERTY OF THE MASCYS OF RIXTON, NOW PRESERVED IN THE MUNIMENT ROOM AT BROUGHTON HALL, IN CRAVEN.

(*Vide* Vol. xxxix, pp. 59—158.)

Communicated by Mrs. Arthur Cecil Tempest.

S.D. Grant from Matilda daughter of Richard Carpum de Weryngton to Dom[s] Richard, chaplain, fil Henry fil Ralph de Weryngton of an acre of land in Weryngton, lying in the Holey near the land of Richard del Bouche at Childebrugge, for the use of Adam his son and his heirs on the body of Agnes de Wygan (procreated). For default to Richard son of Allis de Billinton and his heirs ; for default to Godyt sister of the said Adam and her heirs. Remainder to the said Matilda. Witnesses, Adam de Hybernia, John le Norrayes, John de Holland, Roger Culchyt, and Henry, clerk. No date. W. 1.

S.D. Grant from William fil Simon de Gerstan to Henry de la Bruche of one third of a Burgage and an acre of land in Weryngton, lying between land of Pernell widow of Gilbert Cisoris in the Kirk-stret. Witnesses, Alan de Rixton, Henry Fabaro de Weryngton, Nicholas Beton, William Lamb, and John fil Dyot. No date. W. 2.

S.D. Grant from William le Botiler son of Amaurice le Botiler de Weryngton to John son of Diote de Weryngton and to his heirs of three acres of land in Weryngton, lying in Orford between the land of William de Thurlew and

that of Thomas Austen, to be held by homage and service and a rent of 8^{d} yearly. Witnesses, Roger de Sonky, Robert fil Nicholas de Samelisbur, and William, clerk. No date. W. 3.

S.D. Grant from Roger de Sonky to William his son and heir of all his land, meadow, and water in the territory of Weryngton together with the manor of Sonky, &c. Witnesses, Henry Tyldisleye, William de Kenion, Jordan de Kenion, Robert de Samilsbrow, Hugh de Penkeyt, Henry de Penkeyt, and Henry de Kenion. No date. Seal, green wax, oval, a fleur de lys, circumscribed "Rogeri de Sonk." W. 4.

S.D. Confirmation of the above grant by Roger de Sonky to his son William de Sonky. Witnesses, Henry de Tildeslegh, seneschal of Weryngton, Robert de Samnullesbyr, Hugh de Penchock, Henry of the same, Jordan de Kenyan, William de Kenyan, William de Eccles, and Robert de Wetefeld, clerk. No date. Seal the same as No. 4. W. 5.

S.D. Grant from Robert fil Robert de Glasebrok to William de Holercroft of the messuage and land at "les Holyns" once held by Richard de Holyn, lying between the land of William de Beusie on one side and the "mere diche" on the other, with certain lands abutting on the king's way and certain headlands on the water of the Mersey. Witnesses, William de Athirton, Alan de Rixton, Henry Travers, Robert de Wolston, and Gilbert Culchyte. No date. Seal, remains of one of red wax, bearing a bird. W. 6.

S.D. Grant from Hugh de Hynderley to Richard fil William Hert de Westley and his heirs of a tenement in Westley with a headland in Hyndley and right of water and pannage in the woods of Hyndley. No witnesses. No date. W. 7.

1280. Grant from William fil Roger de Sonkey to Thomas de Hale and Mabel his wife of lands, &c., in the parish of Sonkey in the town of Werynton. Witnesses Dom^{s} William de Holland, William de Bradeshegh, Richard de Bijkirstach, Matthew de Haydock, Robert de Bolde, Richard de Holland, Jordan de Penketh, Henry del Bruch and Robert de Sonkey. Dated at Werynton, Wednesday after the Nat. B. V. Mary, 8 Edward I. W. 8.

1288. Grant from Henry de Upton to Robert Burtonheuyd of the Burgage in Werington which he had of the gift of Hugh Dod in exchange for a certain other Burgage. Witnesses, Alan le Norreys, Richard del Bruch, Robert de Eltunhead, Richard del Legh and Robert le Molyneux. Dated at Werington, Wednesday before SS. Philip and James, 16 Edward I. W. 9.

1292. Grant from Richard de Moston to Richard fil Robert Orm of certain parcels of land in the territories of Wolston and Pulton and the wood in Ferneheued adjoining William fil Tylbe's land on the west following the flow of the Noctonbrok. Witnesses, William de Sothewort, Matthew de Hadock, Alan de Rixton, Robert de Wolston, Adam de Kenian, Richard Samelsbur, Simon fil Orm, and Gilbert, clerk. Dated at Lancaster "in "itinere Justic' D'ni Reg," 20 Edward I. Seal, green wax, round, a rabbit squatting looking to the right, circumscribed "S... OVIELEVE...." W. 10.

1300. Release from William le Botiller, lord of Weryngton to William fil Roger de Sonkey de Werington of those lands which D'ns William le Botiller his grandfather *(avus meus)* held of the said William de Sonkey for the life of the said lord William the grandfather by serjeanty and "hawardia" in Werington. Witnesses, Mathew de Haydoc, Gilbert de Fochewre (?), Gilbert his son, Alan de Rixton and Alan his son, Richard de Moston and William his son, and Robert de Sonkey. Dated at Werington, Sunday after the Translation of S. Thomas the Martyr, 28 Edward I. W. 11.

1300. Grant and release from William le Botiller, lord of Werington to Alan de Rixton his heirs and his tenants within the fee of Werington that he shall have but one beadle instead of two, &c. Also that they should be free of Bodee and Wytchenes, also of stallage and "flortol." (See p. 121 Beamont's *Lords of Warrington.*) Witnesses, D'ns Robert de Holond, D'ns Robert de Lathum, Alan le Norreys, Robert le Norreys, Gilbert de Sotheworth, Mathew de Haydoc and William de Bradeschawe. Dated at Werington, Wednesday after the Beheading of S. John the Baptist, 28 Edward I. Seal, green wax on a shield or goblet, circumscribed "S' WILLI' LE BOTELER." W. 13.

1300. A similar grant and release to Robert de Glasebrok. Same witnesses, date and seal. W. 13.

1306. Agreement between Alan de Rixton and Maria widow of Henry de Glasebrok as to the lands which he holds with the wardship of the son of the said Henry in the territories of Buyrom agreeing to lease to her six acres of land for eight years at two pepper corns rent. Dated the feast of Pentecost, 34 Edward I. W. 14.

1314. Grant from Simon le Napper de Werington to Dom' Richard, chaplain fil Henry de Werynton of a parcel of land lying in "le Holey" in Warrington. Witnesses Robert de Sonkey, Henry de Briche, Richard de Wolston, William Lembe and William Schad, clerk. Dated S. Valentine's feast, 8 Edward II. W. 15.

1330. Grant from Hamon le Mascy de Tatton to Gilbert de Leghe chaplain of all his goods moveable and immoveable and land in the town of Mere. Dated at Mere, Saturday, S. Michael the Archangel, A.D. 1330. Seal white, impression gone, except there appears to have been a shield with bend. W. 16.

1330. Bond for the declaration of a debt of 32 pounds in silver, due from Richard del Legh, Henry de Molyneux, Ralph de Halsnade and John de Gerstan to John de Denum. If any of the debtors die before the sum is paid John de Denum is at liberty to seize the bodies of Thomas son of John de Molyneux and Richard son of Hugh del Legh of Torbeley and lodge them in Lancaster goal until the debt is discharged. (In old French.) Dated Monday after S. Hillary, 4 Edward III. W. 17.

1334. Grant from Agnes daughter of Thomas del Heath de Werington, in pure virginity, to Jordan son of Henry Fabre of a moiety of a burgage in Werington and of an acre of land in Holay with land in the Townfields over against "le Dunselathe." Witnesses, Richard fil Henry, William Lembe, William de la Forde, William Schedde and Robt Dim chaplain. Dated, Sunday, S. Gregory the Pope, 9 Edward III. Seal, green-brown wax, round. on a fess between two fish, three mullets, and an ornamental border round the seal. W. 18.

1344. Grant from Robert de Moston son of Richard de Moston to William de Moston, junior, of the rents and services of Richard de Bruche, of Richard de More, of John de Heepay, of Henry son of Thomas for the lands they hold of the same Robert in Wolston. Also the rents and services of Richard Wilkynsone de Fernihed, of Richard le Beene de Erburie, of Robert Wilkynsone of

Fernyhed, of Robert de Wolston de Fernyhed, of Gilbert de Sotheworth, of Cecil son of Robert del Wod, of Robert Lethwyne, of William del Wod, and of Agnes de Egge for the premises they hold of the same Robert in Wolston. Witnesses, Gilbert de Sotheworth, Richard de Wolston, Robert his son, Edward de Holcroft, Gilbert de Haydock and Alan de Eccleston. Dated at Pulton, Wednesday after the Purification B. V. Mary, 19 Edward III. W. 19.

1348. Release from Henry son of Robert de Weston de Weringtton to Adam son of Dom Richard chaplain, to all title to a Burgage in Kirk-strete, Werington. Witnesses, Robert de Sonkey, Richard le Noriz, Robert Down, William de la Forde and William clerk. Dated at Werrington, Monday after the Ascension, 21 Edward III. W. 20.

1348. Grant from Agnes del Egge to Robert son of William son of James of a messuage and two acres of land lying in "le Fernyheued de Wolston and Pulton." Witnesses, John de Caryngton, John de Trafford, Robert de Valentyne, Alan fil Robert fil William fil Robert. Dated at Wolston, Sunday after the Purification B. V. Mary, 22 Edward III. Remains of a white seal, a bird crowing with wings expanded. W. 21.

1348. Release from John fil John de Sinsuil to Richard Hert of land in Hunderlegh. Dated 23 Edward III. W. 22.

1349. Final concord made at Chester, Tuesday before the Translation of S. Thomas the Martyr, 24 Edward III. Hugh fil Hugh de Bourghes plaintiff, Robert de Pykeryng and Letice his wife deforciants, of five acres of land and one third of two messuages, &c., in Coggeshull and Hellesby. W. 23.

1352. Grant from Adam Shad de Weryngton, chaplain, to Peter le Smyth de Weryngton and Hawise his wife of certain premises in Weryngton, formerly Will Moyfesone's. To be held for them for life, then for William the son of Peter le Smith and Margaret his wife, the daughter of the said Hawise. For default to the heirs of the said Peter. Witnesses, Mathew de Rixton, Hugh de Merlone, Thomas son of Buarde (?), Robert del Ford, and William de Hallum, clerk. Dated at Weryngton, Sunday after St. Barnabas the Apostle, 26 Edward III. Seal, white, oval, on a shield a chevron between three ——(?); very faint. W. 24.

1359. Grant from William del Lee de Werington to Peter le Smith de Werington and Hawise his wife of land in Werington. In failure of their own issue, the same to descend to William son of the said Peter. Witnesses, Robert de Sonky, William de Moston, Robert de Moston, Hugh Morland, Robert de la Forde, Thomas fil Richard. Dated at Werington, Wednesday after All Saints, 33 Edward III. Seal, round, white; within a lozenge a peacock with drooping wings and outspread tail. Inscription illeglble. W. 25.

1362. Grant from Thomas son of John de Harpsone of Hinderley to Adam son of Richard fil John of the same place, of land in Hinderley and Westley. Witnesses, Roger Gylibrounde, Richard Bradichawe de Hinderley, Roger Bradichawe of Westley and John de Lyster, clerk, dated at Hinderley, Saturday after St. Martin's in Winter, 36 Edward III. W. 26.

1362. Statute merchant for 4 marks in silver from John fil Adam de Weryngton to John de Wadington, clerk. Dated at Weryngton, Tuesday, S. Peter "in Cathedra," 36 Edward III. W. 27.

1363. Grant from John fil Adam de Werington to John de Wadyngton, chaplain, of his lands in Werington, as security for 4 marks of silver. Dated Wednesday, S. Michael the Archangel, 37 Edward III. W. 28.

1363. Release from John de Wadyngton, clerk, to Hugh de Laycet de Weryngton and Margaret his wife of the lands mortgaged to him by John fil Adam de Weryngton, in consideration of the repayment of the 4 marks lent to John fil Adam. Witnesses, Peter le Smyth, Robert de Weryngton. Dated Wednesday after All Saints, 37 Edward III. W. 29.

1363. Grant from John fil Adam de Weryngton to Hugh Leycet de Weryngton and Margaret his wife of all his lands, &c., in Weryngton. Witnesses, Peter le Smyth, Thomas fil William fil Robert le Boaster, and Robert del Forde. Dated Monday after S. Wilfrid, Bishop, 37 Edward III. W. 30.

1379. Demand note for the 10th and 15th, &c. Henry de Torbok and John de Eccleston collectors. Acknowledgment of 50s for the town of Glasebrok by the hands of Hugh le Boher (?). Dated at Derby, Thursday before Pentecost, 3 Richard II. Seal, remains of white one, on a shield a fess with chief indented. W. 31.

1383. Grant from Robert de Hannessone de Comberbache and Hugh his son and heir to John de Burghes of a messuage and land in Comberbach, in exchange for certain other premises in Cokeshull which were formerly the property of Thomas de Brughes. Dated at Cokeshull, Sunday before the Translation of S. Thomas the Martyr, 7 Richard II. Seals, 1st, a W within a circle; 2nd, yellow brown wax, round, on a shield a cross between four arrow heads or pheons; circumscribed S. JOHANNIS MERBVRI. W. 32.

1383. Release from Robert Hannessone de Comberbache to John de Burghes of the land in Cokeshull (Coggeshull) which was Thomas de Burghes' and which John lately had of the gift, &c., of the said Robert, in exchange for premises in Comberbache. Dated at Cokeshull, Tuesday the Translation of St. Thomas, 7 Richard II. W. 33.

1385. Demise from Sir John Botiller of Weryngton Kn^t^ to Nicholas de Rixton and Isabella widow of Mathew de Rixton of six messuages with gardens and land in Weryngton. The messuages lying severally in "le Newgate," "Bonstrete," "Hechstrete," "Baggelane," and near "Bryche-mylne," for the lives of Nicholas and Isabella, the rent one rose yearly. Witnesses, Sir William de Atherton, chival. Ralph de Langeton, Richard le Mascy de Rixton, and Gilbert del Bryche. Dated at Weryngton, Monday before the Translation of S. Thomas, 9 Richard II. Seal, red (round), on ornamented ground a shield bearing a bend between six covered cups; the remains of inscription surrounding, S. [JO] HIS BOTILER. W. 34.

1389. Acquittance from William le Spencer, chaplain, and Agnes wife of William Oredebury to Richard le Mascy de Rixton of all the debts incurred by him to them for the last voyage into Spain of John Duke of Lancaster and King of Castile and Leon. Dated at Rixton, Saturday after S. Valentine's, 13 Richard II. W. 35.

1392. Grant from William Jackson de Dervyne and Elena his wife to John de Burghe of the messuage and land in Comberbache, lately held by Hugh fil Ralph de Merbur. Witnesses, William de Lyhegh, William Starky de Berchynton, William de Hatton. Dated at Comburbache, Tuesday St. Lucy the Virgin, 16 Richard II. Seals, one an S in circle; the other red, in an octagon a pelican feeding her young. W. 36.

1394. Demise from Sir John le Botiler Kn[t] to Sir John de Pulle Kn[t], Peter de Dutton, Peter de Legh and Richard le Massy de Rixton of the Tolls of the town of Weryngton for five years at two pepper corns rent, and after at 100[lb] of silver with power to re-enter if the 100[lb] be in arrear. Dated at Bewsey, Thursday before the Conversion of S. Paul, 18 Richard II. Seal, red, a covered cup within a shaped oval. W. 37.

1406. Grant from Peter le Mascy to Richard de More, vicar of Bowdon Church, Cheshire, William le Spencer chaplain, and John le Baker of all his lands, tenements, rents and services in Knodesford co. Chester, which he had of the gift and feoffment of Richard le Mascy his father. Witnesses, Richard le Mascy de Rixton, Hamon le Mascy, Hugh de Nedham, John de Bowdon and Henry Deynell. Dated at Knodesford, Thursday after Easter, 7 Henry IV. Seal, remains of, red, round one. In an ornamental circle, the lower part of a shield divided quarterly. W. 38.

1411. Grant from Richard Tyrehare chaplain, and Robert de Eggeworth to William Hert and Cecily his wife of a messuage and land in Westley. To be held in name of dower. Remainder to John son of William Hert and his heirs, for default to the heirs of said William, for default to Roger son of Richard Hert and his heirs. Remainder to the right heirs of William. Witnesses, William de Athirton, William de Bradeschagh and Geoffrey de Atherton. Dated at Westley, Wednesday before Corpus Christi, 12 Henry IV. W. 39.

1418. Indenture, in old French, between Hamnet le Massy de Rixton and Robert le Massy de Hale for the payment to Hamnet, during the lifetime of Peleryne wife of Robert de Mascy, of 20[s] yearly, being a mortgage on premises in Ordwyk and Hale, co. Chester. Dated 11th August, 6 Henry V. W. 40.

1419. Letter of attorney from Richard de Werburton and Elizabeth his wife to Henry le Massy de Dunham to deliver seizin to William le Couper and William le Spencer, chaplain, of all their lands, &c., in Altrynchan and Hale. Dated at Altryncham, Monday before Christmas, 7 Henry V. Seal, dark red, broken, within a parallelogram a bird with long beak turning its head to the right. W. 41.

1421. Grant from Richard de Wynyngton son of Randle de Wynyngton to Hamon and Robert de Wynyngton of all his premises in Coggeshull, Whitley, Nether Whitley, Burghes and Comberbache, with the reversion of the dower of Margaret wife of Henry de Workesley, the widow of Laurence fil John de Burghe, in the same, which the said Richard de Wynyngton holds of the feoffment of the said Hamon de Wynyngton and Ellen his wife. To be held for Hamon's life, with remainder to Ralph de Roulegh and his heirs. Witnesses, Robert de Wynyngton, William le Danyell de Dersbry, Roger de Mylyngton, Geoffrey de Littley, and Thomas de Werburton de Halton. Dated at Burghes, Tuesday before S. George, 9 Henry V. W. 42.

1421. Grant from Ralph de Rouley to Richard de Werburton of his messuages, lands, &c., in Coggeshull, Whitley, Nether Whitley and Comberbache, with the reversion of the lands, &c., in the same places held by Hamon de Wynyngton and Henry de Workesley and Margaret his wife in name of dower. Witnesses, Thomas le Grosvenour, Edward de Wever, knts; Ralph Maynwaryng, Robert de Davenport, and Robert le Hyde. Dated at Burghes, Tuesday in the Octave of Pentecost, 9 Henry V. Seal, red, within an octagon a bird standing with outspread wings, above it, on a label, A[?]RRIVE. W. 43.

1427. The will of Richard Werburton, naming his wife Elizabeth, his brother William Werburton, also Hamon and William Massy and others. Leaves £10 for two years to the Parish Church of Budworth, for prayers for his soul, &c. Dated 27th December, 1427. Administration granted the executors—Elizabeth Werburton the relict, and Hamon and William Massy—26th June following. Remains of brown seal, an ecclesiastic [?] holding a cup. W. 44

1435. Grant from William Troutbek Esqr, Robert del Mere, Richard Bolde, John Hawardyne, and William Holme, chaplain, to William le Mascy son of Hamon le Mascy of Rixton of all the messuages, &c., in the county of Chester which they had of the feoffment of the said William le Mascy. Witnesses, Ralph Maynwaring, Hugh de Dutton, and Robert le Grosvenor. Dated at Hertford, 21st March, 13 Henry VI. Three seals remain; two bear designs only; the other red, in a circle an owl, with P'RUS on one side and LE MELER on the other. W. 45.

1436. Deed of confirmation by William Massy to his brother George Massy of the grant made to the latter by their father Hamon le Massy, 9th January, 14 Henry VI., of a mediety of his lands, &c., in Cheshire for life. Witnesses, John de Leycester, William del Bruche, Ralph de Swettenham. Dated 19th January, 14 Henry VI. W. 46.

1437/8. Indenture between Sir Robert Bothe, Knt, and William Massy of Rixton for the defeasance of a Statute Merchant on the marriage of Hamon son and heir of William Massy with Jonet daughter of the said Sir Robert Bothe. Dated 5th February, 16 Henry VI. Seal, red, within an octagon two covered cups, crossed saltirewise : MASSY above. W. 47.

1438/9. The final concord, dated at Chester, Tuesday after St. Laurence, 16 Henry VI, for entailing land and premises in Thelwall, Altryncham, Hale, Coggeshull, Over and Nether Whitley, and Comberbache on Hamon son and heir of William de Massy de Rixton, and Petronilla his wife, and his heirs male ; in failure to Edward de Massy brother of the said Hamon and his heirs male : in failure to Hugh de Massy brother of the said Edward and his male heirs. Remainder to the right heirs of Hamon. W. 48.

1441. Grant from William Fletcher de Weryngton, senior, to William Garnet, senior, of premises in "Kirk strete" Weryngton and land in "Hollay." Witnesses, William de Holbrok, Gilbert Faukener, John Frende, Henry Fyscher and Thomas Ledebeter. Dated at Weryngton, 1st December, 20 Henry VI. W. 49.

1453. Grant from Hamo Mascy de Rixton to Nicholas Biron, Robert Legh de Adlyngton, junior, James Skaresbrek, William Bothe fil Robert Bothe Knt, John Chauntrell, Master John Bothe, Geoffrey Bothe and Hamon Bothe of his manors of Hertford and Horton co. Chester with all his land there. Witnesses, Sir John Honford, Sir Geoffrey Mascy, Knts, Thomas Dutton, John Donne, John Dokenfeld, Thomas Caryngton, Thomas Doncalf, John Worthe and Aluered Radclyffe. Dated 22 May, 31 Henry VI. Seal same as No. 47. W. 50.

1454. Lease from Richard Norman, prior of Birkenheued, to Thomaa Massy, rector of Werynglon Church, Hamon Massy of Rixton, Richard Massey of Rixton and George Massy of Rixton of the lands, premises and "tenth

"of sheaf" belonging to the Convent in the parish of Bowdon, &c., for 30 years at a rent of £40 yearly, the keeping of the Chancel of Bowdon Church and tithe barn at Hale in repair during the term and paying 17^{s} yearly to the rector of Wilmeslow. Dated at Byrkenheued, Saturday after the Assumption B. V. Mary, 32 Henry VI. Remains of large oval red seal—on a diapered ground a pilgrim with staff in his right hand, a wallet on his left side; his left hand resting upon a clasped book. Upon his head a round crowned hat with string or lappets dependent from the brim. W. 51.

1459 Grant from Thomas Hawardyne and Thomas Olyver, chaplain, to William Gernet, Esqr. and to Henry Gernet his son of all their messuages, &c., in Weryngton. The same being entailed upon William Gernet's son Henry, Robert, Thomas, Richard, senior, brother to the said Thomas, Richard brother to the aforesaid Richard, Brian and Geoffrey Gernet. Also William's daughter Joan, wife of Adam de Lever, Egidus [*i.e.* Giles] Gernet, bastard son of Geoffrey Gernet aforesaid and Alice de Bradshagh. William Gernet bastard son of the aforesaid Robert being also named in the entail. Witnesses, Sir John Botiller, Kn^{t}, Ralph de Rixton, John Sonky, Richard Bruch and Thomas Penketh. Dated at Weryngton, Monday after Palm Sunday, 19th March, 37 Henry VI. W. 52.

1460. Indenture between Charles Hert and John fil Richard Hert, as to the peaceable enjoyment by the former of premises in Westley and Hyndley. Dated 8th September, 39 Henry VI. W. 53.

1460. Grant from John son and heir of Richard Hert to Charles Hert of premises in Westley and Hindeley. Witnesses, Sir William Harrington Kn^{t}, Roger Hilton Esq., Thurstan Tyldesley, Gilbert Urmeston, and Hugh Hyndley Dated at Westley, 14th September, 39 Henry VI. W. 54.

1460. Letter of attorney from John fil Richard Hert to John Hilton to deliver seisin of the above named premises in Westley and Hindeley to Charles Hert. Dated 18th September, 39 Henry VI. W. 55.

1460. Release from John fil Richard Hert to Charles Hert of the above premises. Witnesses, Sir William Haryngton K^{t}, Roger Hylton Esq., Thurstan Tyldesley, Gilbert Urmeston, Hugh Hyndley. Dated at Westley, 20th September, 39 Henry VI. W. 56.

1460. General release from John fil Richard Hert to Charles Hert. Dated 9th November, 39 Henry VI. W. 57.

1461. Surrender by Sir John Bothe Knt, Sir William Bothe Knt, and James Hall (as surviving trustees under grant of 24th May, 31 Henry VI, by Hamon Mascy of Rixton) to the same Hamon Mascy of his manors, lands, &c., in the counties of Lancaster and Chester. The original feoffees being Sir John Bothe and Sir William Bothe, Knts, James Hall clerk, vicar of the Church of Legh, Sir Robert Bothe Knt, since dead, Thomas Mascy, parson of Weryngton Church, Richard Mascy brother of the said Thomas, John Holcroft, and John Urmeston, vicar of Bowdon Church: these last four, Thomas, Richard, John and John, retired from the trust by deed, 27th September, 1461. Dated 29th September, 1461. Seal, the crossed cups. Counterpart of R. 107. W. 58.

1466. Assignment by Johanna widow of Hamon Mascy of Rixton to her son Hamon Mascy, the son and heir of Hamon Mascy of Rixton, deceased, of the lease left her by her husband Hamon, held of the Priory of Birkenheued, of Tithes, &c., in Bowdon. Dated Translation of S. Thomas the Martyr, 6 Edward IV. Seal, red, within a circle a short covered cup, between the letters J.M. W. 59.

1467. Lease from Thomas Raynford, Prior of Birkenheued, to Hamo le Massy of Rixton, Oliver Smult clerk, Henry Lervet, and Nicholas Page of the lands, tenth of sheaf, &c., belonging to the Convent in Bowdon for 39 years. To be held on the same terms as his father's lease, W. 51. Dated at Birkenheued, Saturday after the Assumption B. V. Mary, 7 Edward IV. Seal, red, same as W. 51, only more damaged, and showing a portion of canopy over the figure's head. A piece is folded under at left top corner, where the legend ran, the letters . . . . remaining. W. 60.

1471. Grant from Hugh Culcheth chaplain and John Almon to Nicholas Huyton of those premises they had of the feoffment of the said Nicholas in Lancashire except certain granted already to William Urmeston and John Culcheth. Hugh son and heir of Nicholas is named. Witnesses, Sir William Harrington Knt, James Harrington, Roger Hilston Esqr, Thurstan [An]derton and Hugh Brethirton. Dated at Blackrode, Monday in Quadragisma week, 10 Edward IV. W. 61.

1472. Demise from Hugh Bruche son and heir apparent of Richard Bruche to Hugh Arowsmythe of premises in Fernehed and Pulton for 9 years. Rent, a red rose at Midsummer. Witnesses, William Barker, John Penketh, Robert Johnson. Dated, The Annunciation B. V. Mary, 12 Edward IV. W. 62.

1477. Grant from Sir John Hurst Kn^t^, Sir William Haryngton Kn^t^, John Holcroft and Thomas Harwardyne Esq. to Hamon Mascy of Rixton Esqr, George Mascy, Edmund Lathom and James Hall rector of Northerden Church, all their premises, rents, services, &c. in Stathom in the town of Lymme and elsewhere, in the co. of Chester, and which were John Hurste's, late deceased. Letter of attorney to deliver seizin. Witnesses, Peter Werburton, Richard Legh, John Domvyle, John Radclyff and Gilbert Urmeston Esq^res^. Dated 12th March, 17 Edward IV. W. 63.

1477. Demise from Hamon Mascy of Rixton, John bishop of Oxford, and James Hall rector of Northerden, to John Chatherton and George Chatherton his son of all the manor called "the Pele," with the manor attached called the "Pele of Thorlesmire," in the town of Altrincham co. Chester. To be held by them for five years at a grain of pepper yearly and afterwards at 18^s^ a year. Witnesses, Peter Werburton, George Bothe, Hamon Assheley Esquires, Richard Mascy and Nicholas Parker. Dated 12th June, 17 Edward IV. W. 64.

1483. Grant from Henry Gernet to Hamon Mascy of Rixton Esqre, of a parcel of land in the vicinity of Baglawne in the town of Weryngton lying between land of Ralph Rixton and that of the heirs of Pasmythe. Witnesses, Hamon Penkethe, Ralph Rixton, Thomas Hawrdeyne, Richard Longton and John Twysse. Dated 4th April, 23 Edward IV. W. 65.

1483. Grant from Henry Garnet to Hamon Mascy of Rixton Esqr of a burgage and garden between the burgages of Thomas Botiller Esq. and Richard Bryche in Weryngton. Witnesses, Hamon Penketh, Ralph Rixton, Thomas Hawardyne, Richard Longton, and John Twysse. Dated 10th April, 23 Edward IV.

1483. Release from Elias Hert of Westley to Gilbert Urmeston Esq. of land in Westley co. Lancaster. Witnesses. James Stanley, Archdeacon of Chester, Sir William Harington Kn^t^, John Atherton Esq., James Culcheth,

chaplain, and John Aspesha, chaplain. Dated 26th April, A.D. 1483. W. 67.

1484. Grant from Henry Garnet to Hamon Mascy of Rixton Esq. of a parcel of land in Hollay within the parish of Weryngton, in the tenures of Edmund More and Richard Ryder, lying between the land of Hugh Bryche and Downehouse medo' on one side, and the land of the Parish Church of Weryngton on the other. Witnesses, Hamon Penkethe, Ralph Ryxton, Thomas Hawardyne, Richard Langton, and John Twysse. Dated 28th November, 2 Richard III. Seal red, within an octagon a pelican feeding her young, a scroll above, letter illegible. W. 68.

1485. Grant from Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland, to Hamon Masse of Rixton, of an annuity of 10 marks for life out of the manor of "Assheforth in the Peeke" co. Derby. Dated 8th December, 1 Henry VII. W. 69.

1488. Demise from Roger Hulton Esq., William Gerard Esq., Seth Gerard, Mayor of Wigan, and John Hulton to Elias Hert, son and heir of Charles Hert, of premises in Westley which they have of the feoffment of the same Elias. To be held by him for his life. Dated 6th August, 3 Henry VII. Seals only letters. W. 70.

1489. Bond for performance of Covenants, Peter Worthington binding himself to abide by the arbitration of Piers Orell between himself and Hamon Massy as to title of premises in Glasebrok. Dated 12th September, 4 Henry VII. W. 71.

1489. Grant from Henry Gernet to Hamon Mascy of Rixton Esq., of a tenement and close in Dadfeld in Werynton. Witnesses, Hamon Penketh, Ralph Rixton, Thos Hawardyne. Dated 7th May, 4 Henry VII. W. 72.

1490. Grant from Henry Gernet to Hamon Mascy of Rixton of a messuage and garden in Werynton and land abutting on the Kyrkestret. Witnesses, Thomas Hawardyne, Hugh Bruche, and James Karr. Dated at Werynton. Wednesday after S. Barnabas, 6 Henry VII. W. 73.

1491. Grant from John Sutton of Macclesfield gent. to Hamon Mascy of Rixton Esq., of all his messuages and land in Fernehead in the parish of Werynton co. Lancaster, which Hugh Breche holds of him for a term of years. Thomas Hyde of Norbury Esq. and John Matley appointed attorneys to deliver seizin. Witnesses, Thomas Hawardyne, Hugh Breche, Henry Risley,

Ralph Rixton, and Randle Penketh, gentlemen. Dated 8th July, 7 Henry VII. W. 74.

1493. Grant from Geoffrey Bothe and Thomas Bothe his son and heir to Hamon Mascy of Rixton Esq. of several parcels of land and a croft called "Onley Croft," in Nether Whitley. Richard Moldeworth and Richard Mascy of Rixton appointed attorneys, to deliver seizin. Witnesses, Sir Geoffrey Massy Kn^{t}, Thomas Legh of Legh and John Clayton, Esq^{rs}, Richard Werburton and Richard Moldeworth, Gent^{s}. Dated 11th April, 8 Henry VII. W. 75.

1497. Grant from Henry Gernet to Hamon Mascy of Rixton Esqr of a parcel of land near Dadfeld Cross in Weryngton. Witnesses, Henry Rysley, Hamon Penketh, Ralph Rixton, Thomas Hawardyne, and Hugh Bruche. Dated 4th June, 12 Henry VII. W. 76.

1497. Indenture between Hamon Mascy of Rixton and Thomas Bury of Roby as to the division of premises in Pulton called the "Brode de Pulton"—Mascy to have what lies on the north side of the lane, and Bury what lies on the south side of the lane of Pulton. Witnesses, Henry Risseley, Thomas Birome, Hugh Arrosmyth, Richard Penketh, and Ralph Sonky. Dated at Weryngton, 6th August, "anno regni regis Henrici post "conquestu Anglie duo decimo"—meant to be 12 Henry VII. W. 76B.

1497. A memorandum "as towchyng a relef demanded of "Hamelett Massy of Ryxton for his lands yn Couges-"hull," &c. Dated Halton, 2nd October, 12 Henry VII. W. 77.

1499. Grant from Elias Hert son and heir of Charles Hert to John Urmeston Esq., Geoffrey Hert, William Hert, and William Johnson son of John Hoghkynson, of his messuages, &c., in Westley and Hyndley, co. Lancaster. Witnesses, Nicholas Harington Esq., John Athirton Esq., and Richard Athirton of Bekershagh. Dated at Westley, 1st October, 15 Henry VII. W. 78.

1500. Receipt from Elias Hert son and heir of Charles Hert to William Johnson for £11 : 10 : 0 indemnity of premises in Westley and Hindley. Witnesses, Oliver Culchith gent, Richard Gelebrond, John Astley chaplain, Rowland Madder, and John Archebald. Dated 20th June, 15 Henry VII. Seal, brown, within a circle a bird standing, with outspread wings. W. 79.

1500. Declaration by Elias Hert of the sale of his premises in Westley and Hyndley, with peaceable possession, to John Urmeston, Geoffrey Hert, William Hert, and William Johnson. Dated 3rd October, 15 Henry VII. W. 80.

1501. Declaration by Elias Hert as to the sale of his premises to John Urmeston, &c., in Westley and Hyndley with release to Thurstan Sotheworth to whom they have resold the same. Dated 28th April, 16 Henry VII. W.81.

1501. Grant from John Urmeston, Geoffrey Hert and others to Thurstan Sotheworth of premises in Westlegh and Hyndley which they had of Elias Hert. Witnesses, John Sotheworth Esqr, James Molynex, clerk, rector of Sefton Church, and William Serjant. Dated at Westlegh, 23rd April, 16 Henry VII. W. 82.

1501. Release from Charles Hert, son and heir of Elias Hert, to Thurstan Sotheworth of premises in Westley and Hindley. Witnesses, Henry Worthington, Thomas Byrom, William Serjeant and George Stanley Esqr and Adam Culchith, chaplain. Dated 6th August, 16 Henry VII. W. 83.

1501. Release from William Gerard of Ince, co. Lancaster, Esq. (a surviving trustee) to Thurston Sotheworth of Warrington, of Hert's premises in Westley, &c. Dated 20th August, 16 Henry VII.. W. 84.

1502. Release from Alice Hert, daughter of John Hert deceased, to Thurstan Sotheworth of the premises in Westley, &c. Witnesses, Peter Langton de Low, William Sergeand and James Sotheworth. Dated the Vigil of S. Mathew the Apostle, 17 Henry VII. W. 85.

1502. Release from Margaret Hert, daughter of John Hert deceased, being now wife of Richard Tothyll, to Thurston Sotheworth of premises in Westley, &c. Witnesses, Peter Langton, John Oculshagh, and William Serjant. Dated 12th May, 17 Henry VII. W. 86.

1502. Declaration by Thomas Langley clerk, Parson of Prestwich, Nicholas Clayton clerk, and Henry Rysley esqr. arbitrators, as to the division of money received from Thurstan Sotheworth for the land in Westley and Hyndley, late Hert's, sold by John Urmeston and others. Dated 14th June, 17 Henry VII. W. 87.

1507. Receipt from Sir John Bothe Kn[t], Receiver for the King in the County Palatine of Lancaster in the Halton fee for 31[s] paid by John Massey, brother and nearest heir of Hamon Massy of Rixton, as his relief for lands in Coggeshull within the manor of Whitley, co. Chester. Dated 25 September, 23 Henry VII. W. 88.

1510. Grant from Gilbert Mascy chaplain, son of John Mascy of Weryngton, to John Mascy of Rixton, Thomas Leycester of Nether-tabley, Thomas Legh of Heth Legh, Thomas Hawardyn of Wolston, Gilbert Donvile of Lyme, Esquires, and Simon Byrome and Henry Longton chaplains, of all his messuages, burgages, lands, &c. in Weryngton and elsewhere in the co. of Lancaster. To be held for such purposes as he shall declare. Witnesses, S[r] John Brereton Kn[t], John Asthley, John Mere del Mere, Esq[rs], William Mascy and Hugh Venabuls, gents. Dated 7th July, 1510. W. 89.

1510. Letter of attorney from John Mascy of Rixton, Thomas Leycester de Nether Tabley, Tho[s] Legh de High Legh, James Domvyle, Thos. Hawardyne Esq., Simon Byrome, and Lawrence Langton, chaplain, &c., appointing John Mettelay and Hamon Ashton to receive seizin of the premises granted them by Gilbert Mascy, chaplain. Dated 7th July, 1510. Six seals remaining: No. 1, the crossed cups, with Massy over; No. 2, much broken, a dog running (?), a rabbit or hare beneath—over, some letters; No. 3, The letter H.; No. 4, gone; No. 5, a portion, a lion passant guardant, crowned; No. 6. N. H. E. in a circle: No. 7, a Virgin and child in a circle. W. 90.

1511. Release from Ellen, widow of John Urmeston Esq., lately dead, to Thurstan Sotheworth, of the premises in Westley and Hindeley which formerly were Herts. Dated 13th April, 2 Henry VIII. W. 91.

1513. The will of Thurstan Sotheworth, dated 2nd January, 1511, leaves his body to be buried at either Warrington or Wynwick. Names his son Ralph and his daughter Johanna. Probate granted 13th July, 1514, 5 Henry VIII. W. 92.

1511. Grant from William Gernet of Weryngton to John Mascy of Rixton of the mediety of one acre of land in Weryngton, lying near the "Merce." Lawrence Wynstanley and John Matley appointed attorneys to deliver seizin. Witnesses, Sir Thomas Boteler Kn[t], Thomas Boteler

his son and heir, Thomas Hawardyne Esq., James Grove, and Nicholas Langton, chaplain. Dated at Werryngton, St. Mark the Evangelist, 3 Henry VIII, A.D. 1511. W. 93.

1516. A surrender from Richard Barker chaplain (co-trustee with James Molyneux, clerk, lately dead, for Thurstan Sotheworth), of messuages and lands in Westley and Hyndeley to Henry Penketh chaplain, James Hoghton, Thomas Smyth, and Roger Laithwayte, at the request of Ralph Sotheworth, son and heir of Thurstan. Ralph More appointed to deliver seizin. Dated 3rd January, 9 Henry VIII. W. 94.

1523. Grant from Ralph Sotheworth of Westley to John Urmeston Esq., Richard Urmeston, son and heir of John, John Holcroft, Richard Orrel, and Nicholas Rigby, of his messuages, lands, &c., in the towns of Westley and Crawnton, co. Lancaster. James Pemberton of Halsneth and John Penketh of Wynwick appointed to deliver seizin. Witnesses, Thomas Boteler Esq., Gilbert Culcheth Esq., and William Astley, chaplain. Dated 15th October, 15 Henry VIII. W. 95.

1528. Release from John Leyland son and heir of Margaret, now wife of Richard Totyll and one of the daughters and heirs of John Hert deceased, to Ralph Sotheworth of the premises in Westley and Hyndeley which were Elias Hert's. Dated 20th February, 19 Henry VIII. W. 96.

1528. Certificate of delivery of evidences by John Leyland son and heir of Margaret, late wife of Richard Leyland deceased, and now wife of Richard Totehyll, to Ralph Sotheworth. The evidences relating to the premises in Hyndeley and Westley which had been the inheritance of John Hert, and were delivered 25th February, 19 Henry VIII. W. 97.

1533. Release from Richard Totehyll to Ralph Sotheworth and Isabel Sotheworth widow of Thurstan Sotheworth of the premises in Westley and Hyndeley to which his wife Margaret had title. Dated 27th September, 25 Henry VIII. W. 98.

1533. Grant from Ralph Suthewurth of Westley gent. to Thomas Leyland and John Suthewurth Esqrs, John Leyland gent, and Henry Suthewurth of Middleton co. Lancaster, of premises in Westley to the yearly value of

40s, as jointure for his wife Helen Suthewurth. Ralph's two sons, John and James, are named. Dated 27th September, 25 Henry VIII. W. 99.

1556. Bond for performance of covenants from Sir Thomas Holcroft of Vale-regal co. Chester Knt to Richard Mascy of Rixton co. Lancaster. For the sale of Hollinsfer Chauntry. Dated 14th April, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary. W. 100.

1560. Receipts for fines of homage paid by Richard Massye Esq. for the Chantry of Hollyngfayre due to the Queen. Dated Easter Term, 2 Elizabeth, and Trinity Term, 3 Elizabeth. W. 101.

1571. Copy made 12th August, 13 Elizabeth, of the records of the proceedings at the Halmot Court of Over Whitley and Coggeshull, held at Halton, Monday after St. Lucy
1529. the Virgin, 21 Henry VIII, when William Massye of Rixton Esqr was, with many others, admitted a tenant of the manors for 31 years. Seal, brown, round; within the circle a castle. W. 102.

1571. Copy made 12th August, 13 Elizabeth, of the record of fines at the Halmot Court of Over Whitley and Coggeshull, held at Halton, Thursday, St. Mark the
1539. Evangelist, 30 Henry VIII, when it was found William Massye Esqr and some others were tenants of the king of his manor, and owed suit, which they had not discharged. Seal, same as W. 102. W. 103.

1575. Grant from Adam Hawarden of Wolston co. Lancaster Esqr. to Ellen Hawarden his daughter of an annuity of £6 : 13 : 4 out of lands in Wolston and premises in Stathum, in the parish of Lyme co. Chester. Dated 4th October, 17 Elizabeth A.D. 1575. Seal, orange, round, on a shield a wolf (or horse ?) standing. The legend around remaining is PI...DE ✻ LABA... W. 104.

1582. Copy of a Bill in Chancery filed by William Massy of Rixton Esq. and Dorothy his wife to perpetuate testimony of the claim of Dorothy as daughter and heir of Peter Daniell, late of the "Hall of the Wood," Over Tabley, co. Chester deceased. Dated Hilary Term, 25 Elizabeth. W. 105.

1597. Articles of agreement between Miles Gerard of Iince Esqr, Edward Norris of Speke Esqr, Henry Stanley of Bickerstath Esqr, and Richard Massie of Rixton, Esqr, that Gerard shall provide a demi-lance with horse and furniture for the Queen's service, on the other parties paying

certain sums to him for the same. Dated 6th July, 39 Elizabeth. Seal, brown—on a shield a fess between 3 crescents, on a helm with mantling a ducal crown with (?) issuing. N.B. John Ogie was one of the witnesses to the ensealing. W. 106.

1607. Court Roll of the manor of Warrington. 9th April, 5 James I. W. 107.

1607. A schedule of the closes, &c. in the occupation of William Spakeman in Glasebrok, being the inheritance of Richard Mascy of Rixton Esqr. Same date. W. 107B.

1608. Indenture tripartite. Ralph Sotheworth of Westleigh co. Lancaster of the first part; John Molyneux of Pynnington yeoman, and Ellen Arrowsmythe of Pynnington widow of the second part; Sir Thomas Bolde Knt, James Massie of Hindley Esqr and others of the third part. Being the marriage settlements of Ralph Sotheworth with Ellen Arrowsmythe. Alice Sotheworth, the mother of Ralph, is named, also his sons John, Ralph and Gilbert; also his brother Gilbert. Dated 31 January, 7 James I. W. 108

1610. Indenture of division of a certain close in Poulton called "Bothomes" between Richard Mascy of Rixton Esq. and Thomas Wilme. Dated 22 May, 1610. Seal, brown; in an oval, a lion rampant. W. 109.

1613. The will of Henry Byrom of Byrom, co. Lancaster, dated 14th April, 1613. Richard Mascy of Rixton Esqr, executor. W. 110.

1625. Assignment by Richard Mascy of Rixton gent to William Mascy son of Richard Mascy of Rixton Esqr of a lease held by him of William Tatton of "Offele-hay" in Etchells co. Chester. Dated 10th Nov., 1 Charles I. W. 111.

1650. Record of debt owed by Richard Massey late of Rixton Esq. to Edward E. . . att. 30th August, 1650. W. 112.

1653. Indenture of mortgage by Richard Mascy of Rixton Esq. to Peter Egerton of Shaw, Edward Standish of Wooleston, Geoffrey Shakerley of Shakerley, and Abraham Langton of Low, of his premises in Poulton co. Lancaster. Dated 7th July, 1653. W. 113.

1657. A bond for £60 from Richard Mascy of Rixton Esq. to Jane widow of Edmund Lathom of Erlom. Dated 1657. Unexecuted. W. 114.

1662. Indenture of exchange; Sir William Gerard of Bryn Bart, Sir Roger Bradshagh of Haigh Knt, Richard Gerard of Southworth co. Lancaster Esq., and James Sorocold of Ashton-in-Makerfield co. Lancaster of the one part, and Richard Mascy of Rixton Esq. of the other. Premises and rents in Martinscroft and Fearnehead. Dated 1st May, 1662. Two seals. Roger Bradshagh's: within an oval a shield quarterly; first, two bendlets between two martlets; second and third, three bars; fourth, a mullet; crest, on a helm with mantling a stag standing beside a tree. Richard Gerard's seal bears within an octagon a shield quarterly; first and fourth, a saltire; second defaced; third, a lion rampant; crest defaced. W. 115.

1665. A cancelled lease from Richard Mascy to Ralph Erlam of premises in Pulton. Dated 6th April, 17 Charles II. W. 116.

1697. License under the Privy Seal for Richard Mascy, who went into the French King's Dominions since 11th December, 1688, without license, to stay in England. Dated at Westminster, 31st January, 9 William III. W. 117.

1698. A lease for life from Richard Mascy of Rixton to Richard Boothe of a messuage, &c., in Church Street, Warrington. Dated 29th March, 10 William III. W. 118.

S.D. Note of agreement between Hamnet Mascy and Hugh Bruche as to the Brode of Pulton. No date. W. 119.

SELECTIONS FROM THE ANCIENT PAPERS OF

The Moore Family,

FORMERLY OF LIVERPOOL AND BANK HALL.

Sale of the Liverpool Chantries.

A true and pfect note of all ye Chaunterie tents of Liu'poole that purchased any lands belonginge to ye said Chaunteries or from Sr Thom̃s Hesketh and Mr Asshurste and what euerie seũall tents rent is and what hee payd in purchase.

Imp̃mis Mr Rauffe Secome	purchas	iij^li^	rent		xiiij^d^
Mr Richard Rose	,,	l^li^	,,	xxvj^s^	viij^d^
Mr Edmund Rose	,,	xx^s^	,,		iiij^d^
Rob'te Mercer	,,	vj^li^	,,		xvij^d^
Rowland Johnson	,,	vj^li^	,,	ij^s^	
Mr Rob'te Moore	,,	xxxix^li^	,,	xxxiv^s^	vij^d^
[Margin—Mr Moore only xxiij^s^]					
Thomas Tarleton	,,	iiij^li^	,,		xviij^d^
Elizabeth Holden	,,	iiij^li^	,,	iij^s^	
Homphre Hey	,,	viij^li^	,,	ij^s^	Aj^d^
John Crosse			,,	xiiij^li^	ij^d^
Nicolas Fazacarle	,,	iiij^li^	,,	xxxviij^s^	iiij^d^
Cuthbert Laurance	,,	iiij^li^	,,	ij^s^	ij^d^
Lanslot Walker	,,	xxx^li^	,,	xviij^s^	vj^d^
Ri& Abram	,,	vj^li^	,,	iij^s^	iiij^d^
William Preston	,,	iij^li^ & vij^li^	,,		ix^d^
Thomas Hichmough	,,	lv^li^	,,	xxx^s^ viij^d^ ob. xxxvj^s^ vṭij^d^	
[v^li^ in hand not conteyned in ye conveyance]					
William Cooke	,,	l^li^	,,	xxiij^s^	iiij^d^
Thomas Lortinge	,,	iij^li^	,,	xxix^s^	
Thomas Dixon ats Ri&son	,,	xv^li^	,,	vij^s^	vj^d^

Thomas Bixtaffe purchas iij^{li} rent xiiij^{d}

John Blackmore ,, xij^{li} ,, vij^{s} vj^{d}

Robert Mellinge ,, iij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d} ,, to ye King xij^{d}, and set forst, hath reserved the fine to bee iij^{s} more. [A lease to xxi years]

Robert Lortinge fyne for ye same v^{li}, ye kings rent iiij^{s} but Ashurst reserved v^{s} [A lease to xxi years]

Edward Robinson purchase xl^{li} v^{s} rent xxi^{s} ij^{d}

Wollter Chambers gave Asherst xvj^{li}

Mr Rose will give for ye More feilde l^{li}

Thom's Foxe gave for Anthony Lerys house purchase xvj^{li} rent ij^{s} ix^{d}

Robert Rydinge for Allertons iiij^{li}

Rafe Abram must give x^{li}

Mr Rose will give for Robart Lortings and Robert Mellinges hirsties [? hursts] x^{li}

Vn-set downe vj^{c} lix^{l} vj^{s} viij^{d}

Walter Chambers lease

Robert Rydinges

Mr Fox

Mr Robinson

Robert Lorting his Lease

(*Endorsement.*)

Chancery Rents of Leverpooll.

An exact Accomp^{t} of w^{t} every one pay[d] for ye porchase.

(No date.) *(Moore Papers,* No. 112.)

Bidston and Upton.

c. 1660. That a Writ of Error may be brought to reverse the Fine levyed by the Right Honble Charles Earle of Derby* of the Man^{rs} of Bidston and Vpton vnto Mr Steele by advice of Counsell upon the pervsall of the Record

1. That the Town Ford and the Carr beeing not menc̃oned in the Fine these places cannot pass by the words cum pertinentijs but ought particularly and punctually to bee exprest in the Fine, or otherwayes voyde

* Succeeded to the Title 1651, died 1672.

2. That there is noe Kings Silver paid, and therefore voyd
3. That the Com^rs upon the Dedemus potestatem are neere Relacõns And therefore voyd by the Statute wch is to prevent Fraud in such cases
4. That it was a compulsory Act by Steele, hee the said Steele affirming to my Lord That hee had alreddy bought the Man^rs of Bidston of the States and that hee did not at all valew my Lords title to the sayd Man^rs, For if ever the Kinge returnd againe, wch hee was assured hee never would, That the sayd Man^rs would come to him againe for that the remainder was in the Crowne
5. That there were Severall Tennants that purchased their Estates of the States then so called before the levying of the Fine And admitt the Fine were good yet as to them it is voyd
6. That there are 2 distinct Man^rs comprehended in the Fine And beeing the word Man^r is nomen collectium 'tis voyd for incertainty: wch of the Man^rs shall pass, beeing wee have one in possession ever since the Kinge came in: The tennants refusing to pay their rents of the other Man^r There beeing non in possession of the Man^r howse: That a presant entry were Good: Steele being satisfyd wth ten thousñd pound & upon so little or noe consideracõn at all given by hime
7. That the Fine was levyed before noe Judge but a Deputy wch cannot take conusance of a Fine in a Court of Record For judiciall Acts cannot bee administred by a Deputy; though ministeriall may: And this beeing a Judiciall Act therefore voyd: For Mackworth beeing Bradshaw's Deputy hee likewise beeing Judge in his owne County is voyd in 2 respects (1) as beeing Judge in his owne County & (2) For that neither Judge nor deputy hath subscribed their hands to the dedemus potestatem; as all Judges doe in their circuits according to the Statute; And therefore legally ought to bee to all Fines
8. That in the Originall Writt (according to all presidents) there wants the words doe comand; Therefore voyd

(1 leaf on paper.) (*Moore Papers*, No. 122.)

Will of William More of Bankhouse.

1537 In the name of God Amen I Wiłłm More of Bankehouse Squier Being of holle & pfett mynde make my Testament & last Will in Mañ & forme as here after ensuythe ffurste I bequethe my Soule vnto Almighty God And my Body to be Buryed in the pyche Churche of our Lady of Walton or in the Chapell of our Lady & Saynt Nicholas of Lyũpole Itm I will that myn executours shall bestowe opon my Buryall as they shall thynke necessarye Itm I Will & bequethe vnto eũy pryst That shall be at my Masse & obsequy the day of my Buryall viij^{d} Itm I Will that vj gownes of Whyte shall be gevyn to vj poore men to cary & berre Torches the Day of my Buryall & to p'y for my Soule & all Crysten Soules Itm I Will that Wiłłm More priste my yonger Son after the deceasse of me & Alys my Wyfe shall yerely duryng his lyfe eũy Sonday Wedynsday & ffryday & eũy Holy Day say Masse in the ppiche Churche of Walton or in Lyũpole Chapell in Saynt John's pclose in whiche of theym that I shall be buryed at W^{t} De pfund to p'y for my Soule & all Crysten Soules & ffor my Wyffs Soule When it plese god to call for her yff he be not vysyte w^{t} Sykenes or haue not other expedyent & necessarye Busynes And for the same I will that he shall haue yerely vij m'ks duryng his lyfe As And Acordyng to a dede to hym thereof made it shall apere more at large Itm I Will & bequethe vnto my Son Jamys More Clerke my beste sparñ oũ ffether bedde w^{t} the bolster on peloo or too & coũyng Itm I Will & bequethe vnto Robert More on of my yonger Sonnes on fether bedde oon bolster a peloo & iiij Sylñ spones Itm I Will & bequethe vnto Richard More my yonger Son on sparñ of Colored Bokeram on ffether bedde w^{t} the bolster & peloo oon coũyng & iiij Sylñ spoones Itm I will & bequethe vnto my seyd Son Richard More then he shall haue payde of me & of myn executours when I am deptyd in money the some of xxij^{li} sterlyng towards his ffyndyng oũ & besyds the money that I haue payd hym afore tyme And to begynne to make payment at Cristynmas next ensuyng the makyng here of xv^{s} & so quarterly

vnto suche tyme the seyd xxij^{li} be payde vnto my seyd Son Richard More Itm I wyll that all suche goods Chatels & vtensyles of householde as here after is mencyoned in this my last Wille shall Remayn at my Mañ of Bankehouse after my deceasse as heere lomes for eũ That is to wete A gret brasse potte Itm a ffornes of leade to brue w^{t} all Itm a Brasen Morter Itm all bedde casez other wyse called bedde stocks Table Burdes except Too ffolden Burdes fformes vj Chares and all other Tymber Stuff of howseholde As Bruyng vessels Standarts Stonds of Tymber Itm my best Cordings Itm my best Carpet for a Cupborde Itm all my Chapell stuff Chales Masseboke vestments & all other vestments belongyng to the sayd Chapell except a vestment of Redde Satyn of Brygges w^{t} the Albe & Amys Belonging to the same Whiche I Will my Wyfe shall dispose as shall pleese her Itm all my harneos & artylerye that I shall haue & leve vngevyn at my deceasse vnto eny of my yonger Sonnes I Will that my Son & heyr haue delyũed vnto hym at his Resonable Request after my deceasse And all other heyr lomez Chatels & vtensyles of householde before namyd I Will that yf Alys my Wyfe ouer lyve me That she shall haue the Custodye of theym or of suche of theym as she best please to take to her custodye To occupye at her plesure durynge all her lyfe And after her deceasse the same to be delyũed to my heyr to be heyr lomes for eũ at my Mañ of Bankehouse as is before seyd Itm I Wyll that myn executours shall take yerely the yssues Rents & pfetts of certen of my lands & tents acordyng to a Lease to theym thereof made to pay all suche my detts as I shall fortune to Ough vnto Nicholas Skyllycorne my Son in Lawe for the Maryage of my Doghter his Wyfe at the tyme of my deceasse & other my legacyes And after my Detts & Legacyes payde I Will that my Son & heyr shall entre into the seyd lands So lette vnto my executors & the same haue & occupye eny lease made to the cont'ry notw^{t}stondyng The Resydue of all my goods not gevyn nor bequetheth^{d} my last Will pformed I gyf & bequethe vnto Alys More my Wyfe Thomas More & George More my yonger Sonnes to theyr own ppur vses And the seyd Alys my Wyfe Thomas More & George More

my yonger Sonnes I Orden constytute and make myn executours by these presents That this my ꝑsent Testament & last Will may be executed & ffulfylled w^t effect Also I make my Right Worshipfull Cosyn Thomas Irelond Squier & my Right Welbelouyd Son in lawe Thomas Torboke Squier Supvysours of this my ꝑsent Testament & last Will In Wittnes wherof I the seyd Willm More to this my p'sent Testament & last Will haue sette my Seale & Signmanuell Wryten at Bankehowse the last day of October in the yere of o^r lord God m^l^cccccxxxvj And in the xxix^t yere of the Reign of our Soũaing' lord kyng Henry the viij^t

(*Seal gone*)

(*Endorsed.*)

This Will was Sealed & Signed in p'sents of Sr Thomas Norres Vicar of Walton Sr Ric' ffrodsh'm prist Evan haydok & mony other.

Probate of this will was granted on the 3rd September, 1541, and his Inquisition post mortem was taken the following year.

(*Moore Papers*, No. 444.)

Some of our readers may be interested in comparing the above will with those (also local ones) printed in vol. xxxiv of our *Transactions*, viz. :—

1466. Will of Dame Cecill of Torboke, vol. xxxiv, p. 118.
1476. Will of Thomas Molyneux of Sefton, vol. xxxiv, p. 127.
1527-8. Will of Hamnet Harington of Huyton, vol. xxxiv, p. 113.
1528. Will of Margaret Bulkley, vol. xxxiv, p. 130.
1557. Will of William Tarbock of Tarbock, vol. xxxiv, p. 119.

T. N. Morton

REPORT FOR 1888.

In again meeting the Members of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire the Council are glad to announce that during the year fifty-five new Members have joined the Society; a number without precedent, except in the very early years of its existence. During the same period seventeen Members have died or retired from the Society, which now consists of sixty-two Resident, one hundred Non-Resident, thirty-three Life, four Associate, and sixteen Honorary Members. But these numbers not being nearly adequate to carry on the work of the Society successfully, the Council hope that individual Members will do their utmost to induce others to join the Society, so as to increase its usefulness and augment its publications.

As a proof of the renewed activity of the Society, it is gratifying to the Council to be able to report the issue of three volumes of *Transactions* during the last twelve months. Volume xxxvi was issued in January, volume xxxvii (or New Series i) in August, and volume xxxviii (New Series ii) has just been despatched to Members.

In September a "new departure" was taken, and the first volume of the New Series, in a distinctive binding, was sent to all Members, whether Resident or not, whose subscriptions were not in arrears, irrespective of the date of their joining the Society: and this practice it is intended to continue.

The Society's Library has lately received much attention, and great efforts have been made by the Honorary Secretary to complete the many valuable sets of Transactions of similar Societies which it contains. Owing to the courteous liberality he met with, the Council are able to announce the addition of over a hundred volumes or parts of volumes to the Library. At the same time, an exchange of publications with kindred societies has been either established or renewed.

During the past year much labour has been expended on the Moore Charters alluded to in the last Report, about 350 out of 600 charters affecting land in and near Liverpool having been carefully transcribed by the Honorary Assistant Secretary, Mr. Morton. A rough list of documents written on paper contained in the collection is printed in the volume just issued.

The Council regret to announce the death, in March last, of their colleague Mr. W. Thompson Watkin, the distinguished author of valuable works on Roman Lancashire and Cheshire.

The President of the Society having been translated to the See of Oxford, has asked to be relieved of his duties, and the Council have much pleasure in informing the Members that his successor, Dr. Jayne, has consented to act as his successor.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED, 1888.

Feb. 9. T. Algernon Earle.
,, 9. Geo. Wm. Marshall, LL.D., F.S.A., "Rouge Croix" (Life).
,, 9. Tertius Joynson.
,, 9. Frederick M. Radcliffe.
,, 23. Augustine Watts, M.A. (Associate).
,, 23. Col. Sir Thos. Sowler, Knt.
,, 23. John Toulmin.
,, 23. Rev. Canon R. Tonge, M.A.,
,, 23. Colonel Thomas Brooke, F.S.A. (Life).
Mar. 8. Isaac A. Finney.
,, 8. George T. Shaw (Associate).
,, 22. Athenæum Library, L'pool.
,, 22. Free Public Library, Darwen.
,, 22. Bodleian Library, Oxford.
,, 22. Boston Athenæum, Boston, U.S.A.
,, 22. Free Public Lib., St. Helens.
,, 22. Owen's College, Manchester.
,, 22. Free Reference Library, King Street, Manchester.
,, 22. Hardman Arthur Earle.
,, 22. Rev. Charles Best Norcliffe, M.A.
Oct. 18. Robert Day, F.S.A.
,, 18. J. H. Johnson.
,, 18. T. Harrison Myres.
,, 18. James Fleming Mansergh.
,, 18. Liverpool Library (Lyceum).
Nov. 15. Charles F. Finney.
Nov. 15. John C. Crane. (U.S.A.)
,, 15. W. A. Carrington.
,, 15. Walter A. Hayman.
,, 15. Thomas H. Pearson (Life).
,, 15. Lieut.-Colonel John Glas Sandeman (Life).
,, 15. William Bispham. (U.S.A.)
,, 15. Philip Sulley.
,, 15. Peter Knowles.
,, 29. Rupert Stanley Bremner.
,, 29. Thomas R. Pennington.
,, 29. James Kidman, M.A.
,, 29. William Gow, M.A.
,, 29. Charles Birchall.
,, 29. John Clarke.
,, 29. John Hughes.
,, 29. Wm. Fredk. Lawrence, M.P.
,, 29. John Archibald Willox.
,, 29. William Banks.
,, 29. Edward R. Russell.
,, 29. John Lovell.
,, 29 James E. Worsley, F.S.A.
,, 29. John Price Hargreaves, M.A.
,, 29. Charles E. Horsfall.
,, 29. Edward Whitley, M.P.
Dec. 13. Edwin Chadwick (Life).
,, 13. John Rylands.
,, 13. Sir Albert William Woods, Knt., C.B., "Garter King of Arms."
,, 13. R. Hovenden, F.S.A. (Life).
,, 13. William Henry Weldon, "Windsor Herald" (Life).

PAPERS READ.

Jan. 26. "The Moore Charters." T. N. Morton.
Feb. 9. "Rough Notes for a Paper on the Radcliffes of Radcliffe Tower, Earls of Sussex and Barons Fitzwalter." R. D. Radcliffe.
,, 23. Ditto (Part II). Ditto.
Mar. 8. "Some Ancient Deeds relating to the Ormskirk District." James Bromley.
,, 22. "Rochdale Mock Corporation." J. P. Earwaker, F.S.A.
Oct. 18. "Notes on Book-Plates *(ex-libris)*, with special reference to Lancashire and Cheshire Examples." J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A.
Nov. 1. "The Early History of the Church of Strathclyde, and the Apostle of Lancashire, S. Kentigern." Rev. A. E. P. Gray, F.S.A.
,, 15. "An Attempt to Classify and Date the various Shapes found in Heraldic Shields, principally in England." George Grazebrook, F.S.A.
,, 29. "Recent 'Finds' upon the Meols (Cheshire) Shore." Charles Potter.
Dec. 13. "Notes on some of the Antiquities of Garston, and an attempt to recover the Plans and History of the early Church of S. Michael from its recently discovered remains." E. W. Cox.

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HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

Summary of Accounts of Receipts and Payments for the year 1888.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance from 1887	75	18	8
,, Subscriptions received	128	12	6
Viz.—For 1888.... £75 1 6			
Arrears 48 6 0			
In advance.. 5 5 0			
,, Life Compositions	42	0	0
,, Sale of Society's Transactions	34	1	0
	£280	12	2

	£	s.	d.
Sessional Expenses—			
Fire Insurance £0 16 0			
T. Brakell—Printing, &c.. 22 0 0			
E. Doling—Teas, &c. 6 13 4			
Rent 10 10 0			
Secretary's Expenses 4 5 0			
Treasurer's Expenses 1 9 0			
	45	14	1
Vol. 36, Printing, &c	73	0	0
Vol. 37, ditto	70	1	0
Engravings	2	3	0
Engraving Society's Badge	3	15	6
Balance carried forward	85	18	7
	£280	12	2

Audited and found correct,
J. PAUL RYLANDS.
16th January, 1889.

H. D. ESHELBY,
Honorary Treasurer.

T. BRAKELL, PRINTER, 58, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

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